Presented to the National Park Service

by

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South Florida Population Study February 2006 Prepared for the National Park Service

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Statistics at a Glance

Percentage of respondents who were not aware of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan: 54

Percentage of respondents who were aware of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan who did support the plan: 89

Percentage of respondents who took a vacation within the last 12 months: 70

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who drove through a park to observe nature in the last 12 months: 47

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who hiked several miles in parks in the last 12 months: 27

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who picnicked in a park or forest in the last 12 months: 57

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who tent camped in the last 12 months: 15

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who reported watching wildlife in the last 12 months: 57

Percentage of south Florida residents who reported visiting a historic site or home in the last 12 months: 41

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who fished in the last 12 months: 33

Percentage of summer south Florida resident anglers, who fished in saltwater: 73

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who hunted in the last 12 months: 4

Percentage of summer south Florida resident anglers, who fished in freshwater canals: 33

Percentage of summer south Florida residents familiar with at least one National Park located in south Florida when asked specifically about the four National Parks/Preserves: 94

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who reported being familiar with Everglades National Park when asked specifically about this park: 90

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who reported being familiar with Dry Tortugas National Park when asked specifically about this park: 43

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who could name one National Park: 47

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who could name two National Parks: 8

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who reported not having time to visit South Florida National Parks: 46

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who reported that there are too many bugs, spiders, and snakes in parks and preserves: 34

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who indicated that South Florida parks and preserves are a good use of taxpayer's money: 77

Number of respondents who listed Disney Land, Six Flags, Busch Gardens and other amusement parks when asked to name two National Parks: 37

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who believed that more rangers are needed to enforce laws and rules in parks and preserves: 62

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who are not concerned about crime in parks and preserves: 60

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who believed that national parks and preserves are important places even if people do not visit them: 93

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who want amenities such as pools, golf courses and sports fields added to national parks and preserves: 33

Percentages of summer south Florida residents who believe that National Parks are uncomfortable places for people of their race or ethnicity: 6

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who are aware of a governmental plan to restore the Everglades ecosystem: 45

Percentage of summer south Florida residents who believed restoration of the Everglades ecosystem would require removal of most of the canals and levees in south Florida: 25

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the summer of 2004, 1806 interviews were completed by telephone with residents of south Florida (Lee, Broward, Monroe, Miami-Dade and Collier counties). The questions asked of summer residents dealt with recreation activity participation, awareness and use of four south Florida National Parks, constraints to visiting these parks, resource management issues in south Florida National Parks, and attitudes and beliefs about the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

Response rates were similar to other computer-assisted telephone interviews conducted in the south Florida area. Interviewers were available to conduct the survey in English, Spanish or Creole, based on the preference of the respondent. The response rate was 5.7 percent, the cooperation rate was 17.3 percent, and the refusal rate was 27.3 percent. The proportional makeup of the sample based on county residence closely matched the U. S. Census data. Because of the large number of part-year residents, who are mostly present in the winter months, comparisons of demographic characteristics of this data set to U. S. Census data may be misleading.

Participation in recreation was measured by asking respondents if they had participated in a range of activities in the last 12 months. Walking on the beach (77%), took a nature walk (57%), and picnicked at a park (57%) were the three most commonly reported activities. Thirty-three percent of the sample fished and four percent hunted. Just over 30 percent reported not taking a vacation in the last year, while 24 percent had taken a one-week vacation. Many small differences were noted in participation in recreation activities by race/ethnicity. African Americans tended to have the lowest participation rates in many activities, particularly those involving water, with the exception of fishing.

Two types of questions were used to measure familiarity with south Florida National Parks. First, respondents were asked to name two National Parks that they had visited or that they were at least familiar. After this question was asked, respondents were then asked if they were familiar and/or had visited the four south Florida National Parks. The initial listing questions indicated little awareness of National Parks. The most common answer was 'don't know' or 'can't remember.' A range of answers were received that included national parks, state parks, city and county parks and amusement parks. Everglades National Park was the most commonly mentioned National Park with this open-ended format question. When asked specifically about the four south Florida National Parks, measures of awareness yielded much higher percentages. Almost 90 percent of respondents reported having heard of Everglades National Park, followed by Biscayne National Park (61%), Big Cypress National Preserve (53%), and Dry Tortugas National Park (44%).

An important section of the study measured constraints to visiting south Florida National Parks. Surprisingly, few of the constraint items exhibited mean (average) ratings above a neutral score indicating no widespread perception of any constraint. The item 'No time for visiting national parks and preserves' was the only item that exhibited a mean score above the neutral value of 3.00, with a mean of 3.09.

Thirteen questions were asked about resource management issues related to National Parks. The responses were coded from 1 to 5 where 1=strongly disagree and 5=strongly agree. Results were mixed. Respondents readily agreed that national parks and preserves are important places even if people do not visit them (4.33 out of 5) and that south Florida national parks and preserves are a good use of taxpayer's money (3.99 out of 5). While respondents generally disapproved of the same visitor behaviors that NPS staff are concerned about, a sizeable minority approved of letting unwanted pets go in national parks and preserves (25%), picking wildflowers, removing pieces of coral or Indian artifacts (18%), and adding sports fields, swimming pools and golf courses to attract more visitors (27%).

A battery of questions was asked about the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). A screening question identified that about 55 percent of the sample was not aware of CERP. After being given some initial information about the plan, respondents initially unfamiliar with the plan expressed support (62%) while 32 percent were neutral. Six percent opposed the plan once it was described to them. Of those familiar with the plan, 89 percent were supportive of it, 7 percent were unsure and 4 percent were opposed to the plan. Further analysis indicates that respondents unfamiliar with CERP were more likely to be recent immigrants, spoke a language other than English at home, tended to have lower educational levels, to be less likely to have visited south Florida National Parks, and to be more likely to live in Miami-Dade County. Through multiple analyses, it is evident that lack of contact with natural resource areas, low participation rates in resource dependent outdoor recreation, and recent immigrant status are interrelated in reducing awareness and understanding of resource management issues in south Florida national parks and in awareness of CERP.

Respondents who were already familiar with CERP were involved with a wide range of activities associated with national parks and outdoor recreation. They were more likely to live in counties other than Miami-Dade, speak English at home, report a higher education level, and report lower levels of constraints to visiting parks. Less clear are the characteristics of those who do not support CERP since this group was small in number. Results tenuously suggest a group active in outdoor recreation, visiting south Florida national parks, and well educated. Opposition to CERP may include multiple subgroups, but further research is needed to understand the reasons behind the opposition.

This study found summer south Florida residents to be involved in a variety of outdoor recreation activities, yet with only moderate awareness of south Florida National Parks. While south Florida National Parks seemed to be valued by south Florida residents, a minority in this study do not necessarily understand that some types of visitor behaviors, such as letting go of unwanted pets in national parks is illegal.

The National Park Service and south Florida national parks and preserves seem to be well thought of by summer residents, but involvement may be low as indicated by the small number of respondents who could name two national parks. Gains can be made in visitation to south Florida national parks and preserves and increased support for natural resource protection by carefully designed outreach programs to low-income and ethnic minorities, particularly those residing in Miami-Dade County.

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Introduction: Statement of Purposes

The national parks and preserves in south Florida protect, conserve and preserve a range of natural and historic resources of national significance. These resources range from the coral reefs, islands, shipwrecks and Civil War history of Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas to the unique wetland ecologies that make up Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve. On the east coast of Florida and in the shadows of the city of Miami lies Biscayne National Park, protecting a wide variety of shipwrecks, coral reefs and historic resources. While these national treasures are protected for the entire nation to enjoy, these national parks and preserves are next to large population centers in south Florida. While tourists stream into south Florida during the winter months, literally millions of residents of Miami and the surrounding counties are potential year-round visitors.

This study sought an understanding of the relationship that summer residents of south Florida have with the four national parks. The National Park Service is interested in understanding what park-specific recreation activities are of interest to south Florida residents and what keeps some residents from visiting these parks. A special need is to begin to develop an understanding of the range and diversity of interests and constraints among the ethnically/racially diverse populations that contribute to the vibrant character of south Florida.

Pressures on the natural, historic and cultural resources within south Florida national parks and preserves are tremendous. Changes in natural water regimes are causing significant problems for the parks. Likewise, the ill informed act of one individual may cause irreparable harm to park resources.

The second area investigated through this study is the level of understanding for ecological restoration efforts. The four south Florida national parks and preserves protect remnants of a vast wetland ecosystem typified by freshwater prairies and sloughs, tropical hardwood tree islands, mangrove forests, estuaries, coral reefs and islands. The diversity of life these habitats support were the ratinale for creating Everglades National Park, the first established for biological reasons. Currently, the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), a 30-year 8 billion dollar project, will restore natural flows of water through the Everglades ecosystem while providing additional water resources for south Florida residents, farms and industry. Because CERP will create several significant changes in the area, the National Park

Service is interested in the level of awareness, understanding, and attitudes that south Florida residents hold toward CERP.

This research report describes the results of a telephone survey conducted during the summer of 2004. The range of questions asked reflect just a small number of issues that managers of south Florida national parks and preserves address on a regular basis. Implications of study results are as varied as the readers of this report. Findings from this study are encouraging yet suggest the need to renew and refine educational and policy initiatives.



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Methods

Study Population: The study population was residents of south Florida living in the five most southern counties (Broward, Collier, Lee, Miami-Dade, and Monroe Counties) during the summer months of 2004, specifically, June 1st to July 15th. The sample was composed of summer residents and did not include many part-time and nonresidents who reside in Florida during the winter months.

Sample: A sample of telephone numbers was generated by SDR Consulting, Inc. in Atlanta, GA. The sample was proportionate for Miami-Dade, Broward, Collier, Lee and Monroe counties with two exceptions. African-American households in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties using US Census Tracts that were 70 percent plus African-American were oversampled. Also, US Census Tracts that were 20 percent plus Haitians in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties were over-sampled. These adjustments were made to make sure that these ethnic groups were adequately represented among respondents. There were 34,500 records randomly generated for the selection of the final sample.

Response Rate: Response, cooperation and refusal rates are calculated based on several dispositions of phone numbers. Because phone numbers are selected at random, some are disconnected or non-residential numbers. Other phone numbers are never answered, while others are continuously busy. Many homes are second-homes and may be empty for long periods of time but have a working phone. Internet connections with a modem often result in long periods where a telephone provides a busy signal. Similarly, some answering machine messages are ambiguous and cannot be categorized as residential or commercial. Even with tri-lingual interviewers conducting interviews, a few potential respondents do not speak any of the languages spoken by interviewers. Sometimes none of the residents of a home meet the criteria for inclusion in the study based on age or because they were non-residents of Florida.

Table 1 presents numeric tallies of responses to the telephone survey instrument categorized by eligibility. The cooperation rate for the study is 17.3 percent. Cooperation rate is considered to be the percentage of the total eligible interviews conducted out of the combined total of all eligible interviews conducted, break-offs and refusals, and other. The response rate is 5.7 percent and is calculated by determining the total eligible interviews conducted out of the combined sum of all total eligible interviews (both conducted and not conducted) plus total attempts with eligibility unknown. The refusal rate, 27.3 percent, is the number of

break-offs and refusals divided by the combined total of all eligible interviews (conducted and not conducted) and the total attempts with eligibility unknown.

Table 1. Disposition of telephone number sample for the south Florida population study.

(n)	
1,806	
254	
2,060	
9,822	
10,410	
24	
20,256	
3,288	
10,439	
13,727	
	1,806 254 2,060 9,822 10,410 24 20,256

Data Collection: National Opinion Research Services (NORS) in Miami, Florida received a subcontract to conduct computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI). This firm specializes in sampling Latino and Haitian populations, employing bilingual non-accented English-Spanish interviewers. NORS also employs several Creole-speaking interviewers who interviewed Haitian residents of south Florida.

Using a CATI system, interviewers called phone numbers from the sampling frame of residents. Only individuals eighteen years of age or older were interviewed. When a household was reached, the person who had the most recent birthday was asked to participate in the study. If the interviewer reached a person at an inconvenient time, a later appointment was made. The CATI system was used to track these appointments. Ten attempts were made to reach someone at a phone number before that number was abandoned.

Question Development: The research team from Clemson University conducted literature reviews, visited south Florida, and met with employees of the south Florida national parks and preserves. Potential questions were gleaned from existing studies used with adult populations or written by the research team and NPS employees. Questions were pre-tested using cognitive pre-testing techniques. The length-of-time-to complete the questionnaire was determined by conducting mock telephone interviews. Pre-tests by NORS indicated the need to reorder one question. The questionnaire was submitted to Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Additional changes, mostly deletions of questions about participation in recreation activities not generally offered by national parks, were made at OMB's request.

Characteristics of the Sample: While the major objectives of the study do not require estimating population parameters, it is important to assess whether adequate variance is

present in the sample. One of the unsolved issues with this study is the time of the year during which data were collected. Data were collected during the summer months. There is a sizeable population of winter-only visitors and residents who are not present in the summer. According to US Census Data for 2000, Broward County has 6.3 percent seasonally vacant housing. Collier County is 23.8 percent, Lee County is 16.1 and percent, Miami-Dade is 3.5 percent and Monroe County is 23.9 percent. The percentage of respondents in each south Florida county is compared to the 2000 U. S. Census data in Table 2. The percentages are remarkably similar.

Table 2. Comparison of 2000 U. S. Census data to sample data by county.

County	Census Data	Percentage	Study Data	Percentage	Difference
Broward	1,623,038	34.9	645	35.7	+.8
Collier	251,377	5.5	110	6.1	+.7
Lee	440,888	9.5	178	9.9	+.4
Miami-Dade	2,253,362	48.4	836	46.3	-2.1
Monroe	79,589	1.7	37	2.0	+.3

Additional comparisons were made based on reported race and ethnicity. The question format used in this study was identical to that of the 2000 U.S. Census. Respondents were asked to report whether they were Hispanic/Latino and then of which racial group they were a member. For instance, some respondents with a Caribbean heritage could also be Black. Table 3 compares U.S. Census data to respondents' race and ethnicity. The percentages are not as close as the data in Table 2, but are adequate to represent these populations. There was no Census profile of summer-only south Florida residents available to make an empirical comparison, so Table 2 and Table 3 are only general comparisons. When evaluating the representativeness of the sample, it must be remembered that this area has a large part-year resident population that is mostly present in Florida during the winter months.

Comparison between the 2003 U.S. Census race and ethnicity demographics of the study area as Table 3. compared to study sample population.

					Percent	by County				
	Browar	d County	Collie	er County	Lee	County	Mia	ni-Dade	Mo	onroe
	Census ¹	Study participants								
Race	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
White	70.6	64.7	86.1	81.8	87.7	92.1	69.7	54.3	90.7	81.1
Black or African American	20.5	20.9	4.5	4.5	6.6	6.6	20.3	23.9	4.8	5.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	3.4	0.2	2.6	0.4	10.8
Asian Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific	2.3	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.0
Islander	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Selected Ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino (of										
any race)	16.7	21.7	19.6	21.8	9.5	11.2	57.3	57.2	15.8	16.2
Puerto Rican ²	3.4	3.1	1.2	1.8	2.7	0.6	3.6	3.8	0.9	0.0
Cuban ²	3.1	1.9	2.7	2.7	0.6	2.2	28.9	24.6	9.0	10.8

Note: Data on Haitian populations are not available. Percentage does not add up to 100 percent because 'other' category is not included.

Data from 2000 United States Census
 The Puerto Rican and Cuban subsets are included in the total Hispanic or Latino frequencies.

South Florida Population Study: Volume One

Outdoor Recreation Preferences Familiarity with South Florida National Parks Recreation Constraints Resource Management Issues

Prepared by Robert D. Bixler William E. Hammitt

Presented to the National Park Service

by

Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management 263 Lehotsky Hall Clemson, SC 29634-0735 February 2006





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Recreation Activity Participation

The systematic research on recreation activity participation began in earnest in the 1960's. Since then, numerous studies have examined the rates of participation and preferences for recreation activities. Many techniques and question formats have been used with differing results. This study used an approach that is standard procedure in most recent studies. The question asked whether the respondent has participated in each of 24 recreation activities in the last twelve months (Warnick, 2001). Respondents indicate 'yes' or 'no' or that they were not familiar with the activity. In most cases, the term used in this study for the recreation activity was in a standard form that would allow comparison with other regional and national recreation participation studies. In some cases, additional description was added to measure activity style most relevant to the applied objectives of this study. For instance, almost all studies ask respondents if they are bird watchers. Because this question would include people who casually feed birds around their home, the phrase 'with binoculars' was added. Likewise, 'on trails' was added to bicycling and 'in park or forest' to several activities. These distinctions reduce the number of people who report participating in these activities, but provide estimates more relevant to the style of activity participation likely to be available in US National Park settings.

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had participated in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities in the last 12 months. This question format probably resulted in over reporting of participation with a 12-month time frame. Response categories were 'Yes', 'No' and 'Not familiar' with the activity. Results are presented in Table 4. Very few of the respondents reported being unfamiliar with any of the activities.

From a list of 25 activities, walked on the beach (76.7%), took a nature walk (57.5%), and picnicked at a park or forest (57.3%), swam in the ocean (56.8%), watched wildlife (56.7%), and sunbathed (55.7%) were those reported as participated in by over half the respondents. Less than one in five respondents reported participating in ten of the least popular activities. Many of these activities are associated with use of south Florida national parks. These activities included snorkeling (18.9%), took a swamp tour (18.2%), drove a truck, motorcycle or ATV on trails (18.0%), bird watched with binoculars in parks/forests (15.3%), tent camped in a park or forest (15.2%), canoed or kayaked (15.1%), airboat ride (10.4%), water-skied or wake-boarded (9.0%), went SCUBA diving (8.4%), and went hunting (3.8%). Many of the activities in this low-participation-rate cluster of ten activities require investments of considerable time and equipment.

Table 4. Percentage of participants who participated in common outdoor recreation activities in the last 12 months.

Activity	Percent Participating	Percent Unfamiliar
Walked on the beach	76.7	0.2
Took a nature walk	57.5	0.1
Picnicked at a park or forest	57.3	0.1
Swam in the ocean	56.8	0.2
Watched wildlife	56.7	0.4
Sunbathed	55.7	0.1
Drove through park to observe nature	47.2	0.2
Visited a historic home or site	41.0	0.3
Went fishing	32.7	n/a
Power-boated or motor-boated	32.1	0.4
Sailed on lakes or ocean	27.5	0.3
Hiked several miles in a park or forest	26.8	0.2
Bicycled on trails	24.5	0.3
Went jet-skiing on lake or ocean	21.2	0.3
Went snorkeling	18.9	0.3
Took a swamp tour	18.2	0.4
Drove truck, motorcycle or ATV on trails	18.0	0.3
Bird watched w/binoculars in parks/forests	15.3	0.7
Tent camped in a park or forest	15.2	0.2
Canoed or kayaked	15.1	0.7
Airboat ride	10.4	1.7
Water-skied or wake-boarded	9.0	0.4
Went SCUBA diving	8.4	0.4
Went hunting	3.8	0.4

Participation in Fishing: Several questions were asked about participation in fishing aimed at distinguishing between fresh versus saltwater fishing and locations where fishing occurred. Fishing was popular, with one in three (32.7 percent) respondents reporting having gone fishing. More specific questions were asked about where respondents went fishing and if they fished for bass (see Table 5).

Almost three of four respondents (72.9%) who have fished did so in saltwater. Respondents were then asked where they fished. Of all respondents who had fished, almost 60 percent had been fishing in Florida Bay, followed by Boca Chita Key (44.3%). While no measure was available of having fished in any freshwater location, 33 percent reported fishing in canals and about one in five fished specifically for bass.

Table 5. Location and style of fishing engaged in by south Florida anglers (last 12 months).

Note: Only those who reported fishing (n=590) were asked these questions. Only those who fished in saltwater (n=430) were asked about specific locations around the Florida coast.

Vacation Behavior: Respondents were asked if they had taken a vacation in the last 12 months. If they had taken a vacation, they were asked of what duration (Table 6). Almost a third reported taking no vacation in the last 12 months. About one in ten respondents had taken a vacation lasting three weeks or longer.

Table 6. Vacation behavior for summer residents in south Florida. (last 12 months)

Length of Vacation	Percentage		
No vacation	31.6		
A few days	15.7		
One week	23.9		
Two weeks	17.4		
Three or more weeks	11.6		

Visits to south Florida national parks: Respondents were asked if they had visited any of the four south Florida national parks in the last 12 months. Respondents answered 'Yes' or 'No' as each of the names of the four national parks were read to them. Everglades National Park was the most often visited area (28.6%), followed by Biscayne National Park (17.2%). Percentages for each park are listed in Table 7. It should be noted that many commercial tourist attractions use the word "Everglades" in their name or in their programming. Some respondents who reported visiting Everglades National Park may have visited some other south Florida attraction.

Table 7. Percentage of summer south Florida residents who have visited south Florida national parks and preserves in the last 12 months.

Park	Percentage	
Everglades National Park Biscayne National Park	28.6 17.2	
Big Cypress National Preserve Dry Tortugas National Park	10.7 4.5	

Boat Ownership: Boats are often owned for recreational purposes, although commercial use is also possible. Respondents were asked if someone in their household owned a boat (12.9%). They were also asked if someone in their household owned or leased a car, truck or motorcycle (62.4%) (See Table 8).

Table 8. Percentage of summer south Florida residents who own or lease a car, truck or motorcycle.

Vehicle	Percentage	
Boat Car, truck or motorcycle None	12.9 62.4 24.7	

Activity Participation by Racial/Ethnic Groups: Differences in participation rates in recreation activities among racial/ethnic groups were examined. An alpha level of .05 was established for statistical tests of differences or relationships. The same data presented in Table 4 were used for this analysis. Results are presented in Table 9. They generally indicate higher participation rates in wildland recreation among whites and Native Americans. Consistent with other studies, African American respondents were less likely to participate in water-based activities. This may be indirectly due to lower participation rates in swimming (Bixler & Morris, 2000; Mael, 1995).

Table 9 contains the average number of outdoor recreation activities participated in by ethnic group. The number of activities participated in (Table 10) were summed and divided by 25, the total number of activities, to obtain the mean score. African American respondents reported the lowest mean number of activities while Cuban, Native American and white respondents reported participating in the largest number of activities.

Table 9. Percentages of respondents participating in recreation activities during the last 12 months, by ethnic group¹.

Activity ²	Hispanic	Native American	African American	White	Haitian	Cuban
	% 	%	%	%	%	%
Airboat Ride	0.0	20.0	4.0	14.5	15.2	7.5
Walked on the beach	9.7	76.6	58.2	83.7	63.2	75.5
Bicycled on trails	6.7	29.0	15.0	27.3	29.1	22.2
Bird watched with binoculars	4.8	29.0	15.0	27.3	29.1	22.2
Canoed or kayaked	1.6	19.3	7.5	21.4	12.5	10.0
Went SCUBA diving	0.0	19.3	3.5	11.4	8.3	7.4
Drove motorcycle or ATV on trails	9.3	22.5	15.7	17.2	20.8	18.7
Drove through park to observe nature	1.9	64.5	34.2	58.7	48.9	35.8
Hiked several miles in a park or forest	5.8	45.1	11.0	28.1	14.2	23.1
Went hunting	0.7	6.4	3.5	4.7	2.0	3.0
Went jet-skiing on lake or ocean	0.3	22.6	13.9	23.4	12.5	27.5
Took a nature walk	0.8	71.0	39.6	62.0	59.2	58.1
Picnicked at a park or forest	0.8	54.8	58.2	56.6	61.2	50.7
Sailed on a lake or ocean	7.2	25.8	18.9	30.4	27.1	26.6
Went snorkeling	1.3	25.8	5.7	30.7	12.5	12.2
Sunbathed	3.2	32.2	13.2	60.8	26.7	71.2
Swam in the ocean	8.8	54.8	32.1	68.5	46.9	50.2
Tent camped in a park or forest	1.1	25.8	12.9	17.2	20.4	15.3
Water-skied or wake-boarded	0.8	12.9	5.7	10.8	8.2	7.9
Watched wildlife	1.7	74.2	34.6	70.2	40.8	52.6
Boated on Florida Bay	4.5	36.7	11.8	32.4	22.4	30.6
Power- or motor-boated	4.3	29.0	14.3	44.2	12.2	36.4
Took a swamp tour	8.5	29.0	12.8	18.9	20.8	21.4
Visited Elliot Key or Boca Chita Key	0.3	9.7	6.1	14.7	12.5	19.2
Visited an historic home or site		58.1	32.4	53.4	37.5	31.0

¹Two ethnic groups, Asian and Native Hawaiian, were not presented due to small cell size.

Table 10. Average number of outdoor recreation activities participated in (out of 25 possibilities), by ethnic group.

Hispanic	Native American	African American	White	Haitian	Cuban	p ¹
7.2 ^{bc}	8.5 ^{cd}	4.7 ^a	8.8 ^d	6.6 ^b	7.3 ^{bcd}	.001

Groups with identical superscripts are not significantly different.

²Lack of familiarity with an activity was coded as a missing value.

¹Values below p=.05 indicate that at least some groups are significantly different.

Fishing Participation by Racial/Ethnic Groups: The same series of questions about fishing were tabulated by racial and ethnic groups. For most groups, a little less than a third are anglers with a high of 35.9 percent for African Americans and a low of 27.5 percent for Hispanics (see Table 11). Questions about places fished and whether bass were sought as a species are presented in Table 12. Data for saltwater fishing and locations fished are presented in Table 13.

Table 11. Percentages of respondents who fish, by ethnic group¹.

Activity	Hispanic %	Native American %	African American %	White %	Haitian %	Cuban %
Have you fished in the past 12 months?	27.5	35.5	35.9	35.0	35.6	30.6

Chi-square=9.0; p=.11

Table 12. Of the respondents who fished¹, percentages participating in different activities/places by ethnic group².

Activity	Hispanic %	Native American %	African American %	White %	Haitian %	Cuban %
Fish in a freshwater canal ¹	28.3	36.4	51.5	31.2	33.3	17.1
Fish specifically for bass ²	12.5	45.5	26.7	24.0	13.3	10.0
Freshwater fished other than for bass or in canals ³	26.7	45.5	59.4	35.6	40.0	21.4

¹ Chi-Square=25.3, p<.001, phi=.21

¹Two ethnic groups, Asian and Native Hawaiian were not presented due to small cell size.

² Chi-Square=18.4, p=.002, phi=.18

³ Chi-Square=35.3, p<.001, phi=.25

¹590 out of 1806 respondents reported fishing.

²Two ethnic groups, Asian and Native Hawaiian, were not presented due to small cell size.

Table 13. Percentage¹ of respondents fishing in saltwater areas, by ethnic group².

Activity	Hispanic %	Native American %	African American %	White %	Haitian %	Cuban %
Saltwater fished ³	73.3	72.7	60.4	77.6	60.0	78.6
Fished in the Florida Bay ⁴	70.5	62.5	50.8	53.6	44.4	69.1
Fished around the Dry Tortugas ⁵	12.5	25.0	14.8	12.9	33.3	10.9
Fished around Elliott Key ⁶	17.0	0.0	18.0	21.6	22.2	54.5
Fished around Boca Chita Key ⁷	32.2	27.5	53.2	48.5	55.6	39.3

¹Of the 590 respondents who reported fishing, 415 fished in saltwater.

Summary

This sample of summer south Florida residents were involved in a range of activities. While absolute percentages are probably inflated for many of the activities for a 12-month period, the data provide a relative idea of the popularity of each activity. Racial and ethnic participation rates were significantly different, but the magnitude of the differences was not great. It is important to note that an activity with low participation rates relative to others may still be associated with an important and active constituent of the south Florida national parks and preserves. In fact, some of these activities may be difficult to do in other locations, and these south Florida national parks preserves are known for being ideal and prized locations for some activities.

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²Two ethnic groups, Asian and Native Hawaiian, were not presented due to small cell size.

³Chi-Square=13.3, p=.02, phi=.15

⁴Chi-Square=11.9, p=.04, phi=.04

⁵Chi-Square=4.5, p=.48, phi=n.s.

⁶Chi-Square=34.7, p<.001, phi=.29

⁷Chi-Square=9.9, p=.08, phi=n.s.



South Florida Population Study February 2006 Prepared for the National Park Service

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Familiarity with South Florida National Parks and Preserves

Several questions administered in the survey were designed to determine how familiar summer south Florida residents were with south Florida national parks and preserves. Two types of questions were used in this section. The first question asks respondents to name two national parks that the respondent had either visited or was familiar with. The second set of questions, following the first question, asked respondents whether they were familiar with or had visited each of the four south Florida national parks and preserves.

With the open-ended request for the names of two national parks, only 8.4 percent were able to correctly list two national parks. Thirty-eight percent were able to list one, and over half of the respondents could not list the name of any national park (Table 14). The response categories and their frequency are summarized in Table 15, sorted by frequency. Following Table 16, the same response categories are presented alphabetically. The CATI technicians asked the question in an open-ended format, and recorded answers, often having to spell them phonetically. There were many answers that the research staff could not make sense of. Striking among responses were the wide range of answers, and very few mentions of well-know national parks in the United States. Many state and county parks were listed. Additionally, there were 37 mentions of amusement parks and 41 mentions of zoos or aquariums. The most common answer was no answer in the form of a 'refusal', 'don't know' or 'can't remember'. Results suggest limited awareness of national parks and confusion about what constitutes a 'national park'.

Table 14. Percentage of visitors able to name one or two national parks when asked in an open-ended question format.

Number of National Parks Named Correctly	Percent	
Unable to name a national park	53.3	
Able to name one national park correctly	38.3	
Able to name two national parks correctly	8.4	

Table 15. Answers given by summer south Florida residents when asked to name two national parks they had visited or were at least familiar with, ranked by frequency of response.

Park	Frequency	Park F	requency
None	1235	Vizcaya Museum and Gardens	9
Everglades NP	736	Butterfly World	8
Don't Know	240	Grand Canyon NP	8
Does Not Remember	100	Holiday Park (Everglades NP)	8
Biscayne NP	94	Bayfront Park	7
John Pennekamp Coral Reef S	P 80	Bill Baggs SP	7
Big Cypress NR	39	Boca Chita (Biscayne NP)	7
CB Smith Park	35	Flamingo Park	7
John Lloyd Beach SP	35	N/A	7
Ding Darling NWR	31	Rookery Bay NERR	7
Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary	28	Shark Trails/Valley (Everglades	
Ocala NF	27	NP)	7
Oleta River SP	26	Yosemite NP	7
Miami Metro Zoo	24	Central Park	6
Parrot Jungle	21	Collier Seminole SP	6
Crandon Park	20	National Park	6
Amelia Earhart	19	Six Mile Cypress	6
Bahia Honda	19	Black Point MD-CP	5
Ty B-CP	19	Cayo Costa SP	5
Lion Country Safari	18	Edison NHS	5
Hughes Taylor Birch SP	17	Fort Zachary Taylor SP	5
Dry Tortugas	16	Hammocks MD-CP	5
Yellowstone NP	16	Saint Augustine	5
Delnor-Wiggins Pass SP	15	Six Flags	5
Disney World	14	Water Park	5
Miccosukee	14	Bayside	4
Miami Sea Aquarium	13	Cape Florida	4
Koreshan SHS	12	Greynolds Park MD-CP	4
Markham B-CP	12	Keys	4
Tropical Park	12	Lakes Park	4
Busch Gardens	11	Loxahatchee NWR	4
Flamingo Gardens	11	Madison Hammock	4
Lake Okeechobee	11	Red Reef Park	4
Quiet Waters B-CP	11	Refused	4
Jonathon Dickenson SP	10	Sanibel (Cayo Coasta SP)	4
Key West Park	10	Snyder Park	4
Lovers Key SP	10	The One in the Keys	4

Park	Frequency	Park	Frequency
Tradewinds	4	National Wildlife Refuge	2
Universal Studios	4	Nature Center	2
Westwind Lakes MD-CP	4	Pelican NWR	2
Anne Kolb Nature Center	3	Pepper Park	2
Bird Lakes MD-CP	3	Reynolds Park	2
Boca Rayton/Delray Area	3	Sebastian Inlet SP	2
Brian Piccolo B-CP	3	Spanish River Park	2
Fern Forest Nature Center B-	CP 3	Treetop Park	2
Florida Keys	3	Wildlife Preserves	2
Haulover MD-CP	3	Acuerio	1
Heritage Park	3	Airhouse Park	1
Key Largo	3	Alan Park	1
Merrit Island NWR	3	Alaska	1
Orlando	3	Alachua CP	1
Palm Beach Zoo	3	AlisonWainwright Park	1
Suwanee River SP	3	Alkia Media Park	1
Ten Thousand Islands	3	Animal Park	1
Acadia NP	2	Apollem Park	1
Alligator Alley	2	Babcock Wilderness Adventur	re 1
Arcola MD-CP	2	Beach	1
Billy Swamp Safari	2	Bear State Park	1
Bonita Beach Park (Big Cypro	ess) 2	Bicentennial Park	1
Carol City Park	2	Black Point MD-CP	1
Charles Hatley Park	2	Blue Springs SP	1
Conservancy	2	Bosque Del Apache NWR	1
Coral Reefs	2	Botanical Park	1
Fish Eating Creek	2	Brenals Park	1
Florida Key National Marine		Bricks National Park	1
Sanctuary	2	Callo Largo	1
Fort Jefferson (Dry Tortugas	NP) 2	Calusa MD-CP	1
Ft. Myers Beach Park	2	Can	1
Hemingway	2	Caribbean Gardens	1
Highlands Hammock SP	2	Carinalls National Park	1
Hollindale Park	2	Carlito Park	1
Holyland Park	2	Cecil Web	1
Islamorada	2	Charleson Dickinson	1
John Kenedy Park	2	Chequica	1
Keywide Park	2	Chite	1
Loe Key NMS	2	Clam Pass County Park	1
Moore Park	2	Clandon	1
Myakka River SP	2	Clariton Park	1
N/S	2	Coral Springs City Park	1

Park	Frequency	Park	Frequency
County Park	1	Indian Reservation	1
Coyote Park AND	1	Indian Trail	1
Crystal Lake Preserve SP	1	Inga Park	1
Curishan Park	1	Jason Reef	1
Cypress Garden	1	Joh	1
Danta Beach	1	John D. Macarthur Beach SP	1
Davie	1	John Desterlen	1
DC One	1	John Kent Park	1
Delabote	1	Jumberly Park	1
Delrona Ronal	1	Jupiter Park	1
DF	1	Kenep Park	1
Disney Land	1	Kester park	1
Ducks	1	Key Florida State Park	1
Egmont Key SP	1	Klashan	1
Elliot Key SP	1	KLJ	1
Enchanted Forest	1	Labeta Key	1
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve S	SP 1	LAJD	1
Fender Camp	1	Lake Placid	1
Flamingo	1	Lievol	1
Florida Bay	1	Lihije	1
Florida City	1	Liot Park	1
Florida State Park	1	Little River MD-CP	1
Ford Home	1	Log Satchatchi	1
Fort Dock	1	Long Boat in the Keys	1
Frost Park	1	Long Key SP	1
Full Creek Park	1	Lotadale Park	1
Fun Forest Nature	1	Louisea Park	1
Ginnis Spring	1	Macdonald Park	1
Gold River	1	Manatee Springs SP	1
Golden Gate NRA	1	Marco Island	1
Grait Ceton	1	Mariposas	1
Gram Park	1	Marjan Park	1
Great Smoky Mountains NP	1	Matinal Marine	1
Green Bay Camp Luther	1	Mayvis	1
High Springs	1	Melia Park	1
Hillsborough River SP	1	Miami Beach	1
Hollywood National Parks	1	Miami	1
Homosassa Springs Wildlife S	P 1	Mullins Park	1
Horseback	1	Myakka River SP	1
Howard Park	1	Naples Conservancy	1
Indian Hammocks	1	National Forest	1
Indian Park	1	National Seashore in Smyrna	1

Park	Frequency	Park	Frequency
National Sanctuary	1	Siesta Key	1
Nature and Wildlife	1	Silver Springs	1
Observatory in Hollywood	1	Silver's Frank	1
Odivon	1	Simiemit	1
Ogulsbee	1	Sloth Preserve	1
Okefenokee NWR	1	Spiritual Gardens	1
Osroore Park	1	State Sparkle	1
Oswell Park	1	Sugar Sand Park	1
Ottoban	1	Swamp	1
P. J. Milly Park	1	Tamiami Park	1
Panama City Preserve	1	Tampa Bay	1
Panian Park	1	The Mammals	1
Park in Sunrise	1	The One by Key Large	1
Paynes Pretty	1	The One by Sarasota	1
Pembroke	1	The One in Tampa	1
Pioneer Park	1	The One near Marathon	1
Pirch	1	The One near Panama City	1
Pompano B-CP	1	Tie Wy Park	1
Punta Gorda Parks	1	Tigertail Beach	1
Random Park	1	Tisinidy National Park	1
Red Liking Reserve	1	Tradeland National Park	1
Reef in Key West	1	Tropical Gardens	1
Reef	1	Tropical Zoo	1
Robert Key	1	Twhite	1
Robin	1	Upgrow Park	1
Sahar Balley	1	Uport	1
Saion Park	1	US National Parks	1
Sao Park	1	Vajia Anda	1
Sarazota Oscar Sheer	1	Virginia Key Park	1
Sawgrass Recreational Park	1	Wakulla	1
Sea Turtle Watch	1	Webber's Key	1
Sea World	1	Wesley	1
Secret Woods Nature Center E	B-CP 1	West Perrine MD-CP	1
Sequoia NP	1	Whole Bay Area	1
Shell Island	1	Wiccawachi	1
Shenandoah National Park	1	Williams Pass	1
Shiminte	1	Wolf Park	1

CATI operators had to spell phonetically names they were unfamiliar with. Some of these names may not be recognizable.

Table 16. Answers given by summer south Florida residents when asked to name two national parks they had visited or were at least familiar with, listed alphabetically.

Park	Frequency	Park	Frequency
Acadia NP	2	Callo Largo	1
Acuerio	1	Calusa MD-CP	1
Airhouse Park	1	Can	1
Alan Park	1	Cape Florida	4
Alaska	1	Caribbean Gardens	1
Alachua CP	1	Carinalls National Park	1
Alison Wainwright Park	1	Carlito Park	1
Alkia Media Park	1	Carol City Park	2
Alligator Alley	2	Cayo Costa SP	5
Amelia Earhart	19	CB Smith Park	35
Animal Park	1	Cecil Web	1
Anne Kolb Nature Center	3	Central Park	6
Apollem Park	1	Charles Hatley Park	2
Arcola MD-CP	2	Charleson Dickinson	1
Babcock Wilderness Adventu	re 1	Chequica	1
Bahia Honda	19	Chite	1
Bayfront Park	7	Clam Pass County Park	1
Bayside	4	Clandon	1
Beach	1	Clariton Park	1
Bear State Park	1	Collier Seminole SP	6
Bicentennial Park	1	Conservancy	2
Big Cypress NPR	39	Coral Reefs	2
Bill Baggs SP	7	Coral Springs City Park	1
Billy Swamp Safari	2	Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary	28
Bird Lakes MD-CP	3	County Park	1
Biscayne NP	94	Coyote Park AND	1
Black Point MD-CP	6	Crandon Park	20
Blue Springs SP	1	Crystal Lake Preserve SP	1
Boca Chita (Biscayne NP)	7	Curishan Park	1
Boca Rayton/Delray Area	3	Cypress Garden	1
Bonita Beach Park (Big Cypro	ess) 2	Danta Beach	1
Bosque Del Apache NWR	1	Davie	1
Botanical Park	1	DC One	1
Brenals Park	1	Delabote	1
Brian Piccolo B-CP	3	Delnor-Wiggins Pass SP	15
Bricks National Park	1	Delrona Ronal	1
Busch Gardens	11	DF	1
Butterfly World	8	Ding Darling NWR	31

Park	Frequency	Park	Frequency
Disney Land	1	Haulover MD-CP	3
Disney World	14	Hemingway	2
Does Not Remember	100	Heritage Park	3
Don't Know	240	High Springs	1
Dry Tortugas	16	Highlands Hammock SP	2
Ducks	1	Hillsborough River SP	1
Edison NHS	5	Holiday Park	8
Egmont Key SP	1	Hollindale Park	2
Elliot Key SP	1	Hollywood National Parks	1
Enchanted Forest	1	Holyland Park	2
Everglades NP	736	Homosassa Springs Wildlife S	P 1
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve	SP 1	Horseback	1
Fender Camp	1	Howard Park	1
Fern Forest Nature Center B-0	CP 3	Highes Taylor Birch SP	17
Fish Eating Creek	2	Indian Hammocks	1
Flamingo Gardens	11	Indian Park	1
Flamingo Park	7	Indian Reservation	1
Flamingo	1	Indian Trail	1
Florida Bay	1	Inga Park	1
Florida City	1	Islamorada	2
Florida Key National Marine		Jason Reef	1
Sanctuary	2	Joh	1
Florida Keys	3	John D. Macarthur Beach SP	1
Florida State Park	1	John Desterlen	1
Ford Home	1	John Kennedy Park	2
Fort Dock	1	John Kent Park	1
Fort Jefferson (Dry Tortugas I		John Lloyd Beach SP	35
Fort Zachary Taylor SP	5	John Pennekamp Coral Reef S	P 80
Frost Park	1	Jonathon Dickenson SP	10
Ft. Myers Beach Park	2	Jumberly Park	1
Full Creek Park	1	Jupiter Park	1
Fun Forest Nature	1	Kenep Park	1
Ginnis Spring	1	Kester Park	1
Gold River	1	Key Florida State Park	1
Golden Gate NRA	1	Key Largo	3
Grait Ceton	1	Key West Park	10
Gram Park	1	Keys	4
Grand Canyon NP	8	Keywide Park	2
Great Smoky Mountains NP	1	Klashan	1
Green Bay Camp Luther	1	KLJ	1
Greynolds Park MD-CP	4	Koreshan SHS	12
Hammocks MD-CP	5	Labeta Key	1

Park	Frequency	Park	Frequency
LAJD	1	National Sanctuary	1
Lake Ocheechobee	11	National Wildlife Refuge	2
Lake Placid	1	Nature and Wildlife	1
Lakes Park	4	Nature Center	2
Lievol	1	None	1235
Lihije	1	Observatory in Hollywood	1
Lion Country Safari	18	Ocala NF	27
Liot Park	1	Odivon	1
Little River MD-CP		Ogulsbee	1
Loe Key NMS	2	Okefenokee NWR	1
Log Satchatchi	1	Oleta River SP	26
Long Boat in the Keys	1	Orlando	3
Long Key SP	1	Osroore Park	1
Lotadale Park	1	Oswell Park	1
Louisea Park	1	Ottoban	1
Lovers Key SP	10	P.J. Milly Park	1
Loxahatchee NWR	4	Palm Beach Zoo	3
Macdonald Park	1	Panama City Preserve	1
Madison Hammock	4	Panian Park	1
Manatee Springs SP	1	Park in Sunrise	1
Marco Island	1	Parrot Jungle	21
Mariposas	1	Paynes Pretty	1
Marjan Park	1	Pelican NWR	2
Markham B-CP	12	Pembroke	1
Matinal Marine	1	Pepper Park	2
Mayvis	1	Pioneer Park	1
Melia Park		Pirch	1
Merrit Island NWR	3	Pompano B-CP	1
Miami Beach	1	Punta Gorda Parks	1
Miami Metro Zoo	24	Quiet Waters B-CP	11
Miami Sea Aquarium	13	Random Park	1
Miami	1	Red Liking Reserve	1
Miccosukee	14	Red Reef Park	4
Moore Park	2	Reef in Key West	1
Mullins Park	1	Reef	1
Myakka River SP	3	Refused	4
N/A	7	Reynolds Park	2
N/S	2	Robert Key	1
Naples Conservancy	1	Robin	1
National Forest	1	Rookery Bay NERR	7
National Park	6	Sahar Balley	1
National Seashore in Smyrna	. 1	Saint Augustine	5

Park	Frequency	Park	Frequency
Saion Park	1	The One in Tampa	1
Sanibel (Cayo Coasta SP)	4	The One in the Keys	4
Sao Park	1	The One near Marathon	1
Sarazota Oscar Sheer	1	The One near Panama City	1
Sawgrass Recreational Park	1	Tie Wy Park	1
Sea Turtle Watch	1	Tigertail Beach	
Sea World	1	Tisinidy National Park	1
Sebastian Inlet SP	2	Tradeland National Park	1
Secret Woods Nature Center B	3-CP 1	Tradewinds	4
Sequoia NP	1	Treetop Park	2
Shark Trails/Valley (Everglade	es	Tropical Gardens	1
NP)	7	Tropical Park	12
Shell Island	1	Tropical Zoo	1
Shenandoah National Park	1	Twhite	1
Shiminte	1	Ту В-СР	19
Siesta Key	1	Universal Studios	4
Silver Springs	1	Upgrow Park	1
Silver's Frank	1	Uport	1
Simiemit	1	US National Parks	1
Six Flags	5	Vajia Anda	1
Six Mile Cypress	6	Virginia Key Park	1
Sloth Preserve	1	Vizcaya Museum and Garden	s 9
Snyder Park	4	Wakulla	1
South Indian River Aquatic		Water Park	5
Preserve	1	Webber's Key	1
Spanish River Park	2	Wesley	1
Spiritual Gardens	1	West Perrine MD-CP	1
State Sparkle	1	Westwind Lakes MD-CP	4
Sugar Sand Park	1	Whole Bay Area	1
Suwanee River SP	3	Wiccawachi	1
Swamp	1	Wildlife Preserves	2
Tamiami Park	1	Williams Pass	1
Tampa Bay	1	Wolf Park	1
Ten Thousand Islands	3	Yellowstone NP	16
The Mammals	1	Yosemite NP	7
The One by Key Large	1		,
The One by Sarasota	1		

CATI operators had to spell phonetically names they were unfamiliar with. Some of these names may not be recognizable.

In contrast to the results for the open-ended question that indicated limited awareness of national parks, when respondents were asked whether they were familiar with specific south Florida national parks, many reported familiarity. Almost 90 percent of respondents reported familiarity with the Everglades followed by Biscayne National Park at 61.5 percent (Table 17).

Table 17. Respondent familiarity with the four south Florida national parks.

National Park or Preserve	Percent	
Everglades National Park	89.9	
Biscayne National Park	61.5	
Big Cypress National Preserve	52.8	
Dry Tortugas National Park	43.7	

Familiarity by Ethnic Group: Respondents were asked whether they were familiar with the four national parks and preserves in south Florida and then whether they had visited them in the last 12 months. An additional question asked whether they had purchased a yearly pass to Everglades National Park. One question asked respondents to list two national parks or preserves that they had either visited or were familiar with. This question was asked before the previously mentioned questions. Results were then tabulated by racial/ethnic groups.

When given the name of a National Park or Preserve, awareness was high among all groups for Everglades National Park (81.4 to 96.8 percent). Big Cypress Preserve and Dry Tortugas National Park were less well-known. Awareness tended to be highest among white and Native American respondents (See Table 18).

Table 18. Percentages of respondents who have heard of the four National Park and Preserves in south Florida, by ethnic group¹.

National Park or Preserve	Hispanic %	Native American %	African American %	White %	Haitian %	Cuban %	Chi-Square	p^3	Strength of Association ²
Everglades NP	81.4	96.8	89.7	96.5	81.6	86.9	76.7	<.001	0.21
Biscayne NP	47.2	80.6	59.4	73.0	57.1	56.3	85.8	<.001	0.22
Dry Tortugas NI	22.0	64.5	24.6	65.2	32.7	42.4	266.9	<.001	0.39
Big Cypress	23.9	77.4	41.3	82.1	44.9	28.8	469.4	<.001	0.51
Preserve									

¹Two ethnic groups, Asian and Native Hawaiian, were not presented due to small cell size.

Once familiarity had been established, a second question asked whether the respondent had visited each of the four south Florida national parks and preserves. Results by ethnic group

²Phi was utilized for strength of association.

³Values below p=.05 indicate that at least some groups are significantly different.

are presented in Table 19. Not surprisingly, visitation rates (last 12 months) are lower than familiarity rates.

Table 19. Percentage of respondents who have heard of and visited¹ each south Florida National Park and Preserve within the last 12 months, by ethnic group.

National Park or Preserve	Hispanic %	Native American %	African American %	White %	Haitian %	Cuban %	Chi-Square		Strength of Association ²
Everglades NP ^a	23.9	43.3	16.7	42.3	22.5	28.6	76.2	0.001	0.22
Biscayne NP ^b	35.9	20.0	18.0	24.7	42.9	38.8	28.9	0.001	0.16
Dry Tortugas NI	P ^c 6.3	15.0	11.6	9.0	50.0	9.3	31.3	0.001	0.20
Big Cypress National Preser	14.4 ve ^d	20.8	17.2	22.8	18.2	13.6	7.0	0.215	0.08

As an example, of the 32.7 percent of Haitians who reported hearing of Dry Tortugas, 50 percent of that 37.5 percent reported visiting in the last 12 months.

The last question in this series of structured questions about familiarity and visitation asked whether the respondent had purchased a Yearly Pass to Everglades National Park in the last five years. Note the much larger time span for this question. Percentages ranged from 4.5 to 15.3 percent, with Native Americans being most likely to have purchased a Yearly Pass (see Table 20).

Table 20. Percentage of respondents who have purchased a Yearly Pass within the last five years to Everglades National Park, by ethnic group¹.

		<u>R</u>	Race or Ethnicity	 <u>У</u>		
White %	African American %	Native American %	Hispanic %	Cuban %	Haitian %	
8.4	5.6	15.3	5.1	4.5	12.5	

Chi-Square=10.6, p=.06

² Phi was utilized for strength of association.

^aNumber of respondents for Everglades was 1566.

^bNumber of respondents for Biscayne was 1077.

^cNumber of respondents for Dry Tortugas was 764.

^dNumber of respondents for Big Cypress Preserve was 919.

³Values below p=.05 indicate that at least some groups are significantly different.

¹Two ethnic groups, Asian and Native Hawaiian, were not presented due to small cell size.

Respondents were asked to name two national parks that they had visited or were familiar with. This question was asked before any mention of national parks was made by the research technicians conducting the interviews. The most common answer was 'Don't know' followed by Everglades National Park. These answers were recoded as either a correct name for a national park/preserve or not a correct name. Listed in Table 21 are the percentages of respondents able to name one National Park/Preserve by ethnic group.

Table 21. Percentage able to name at least one national park or preserve by ethnic group¹.

	A.G.:		Race or Ethnicit	<u>.y</u>		
White	African American	Native American	Hispanic	Cuban	Haitian	
39.9	27.8	58.1	20.4	42.4	20.4	

Chi-Square=125.2, p<.001, phi=.27

Familiarity with Biscayne NP and Dry Tortugas NP by Saltwater Anglers: The boundaries of national parks that include expanses of saltwater are not always clear to people who arrive in these areas by boat. A test was conducted to determine whether people who fished in saltwater areas within Biscayne National Park and Dry Tortugas National Park had heard of these two national parks. Results are reported in Table 22. Data suggest that a minority of anglers are fishing within national parks but may not be aware they are in these areas.

Table 22. Percentage of anglers who have heard of or visited Biscayne National Park and Dry Tortugas National Park tabulated by where they have fished in the last 12 months.

Park/Fishing Location	Heard Of	Visited Last 12 Months
·	%	%
Biscayne National Park		
Fished in Florida Bay	75.4	45.6
Fished around Dry Tortugas	75.9	40.9
Fished around Elliott Key	82.7	57.0
Fished around Boca Chita Key	74.4	40.7
Dry Tortugas National Park		
Fished in Florida Bay	56.3	20.8
Fished around Dry Tortugas	74.1	51.2
Fished around Elliott Key	64.4	28.4
Fished around Boca Chita Key	57.9	19.5

¹Two ethnic groups, Asian and Native Hawaiian, were not presented due to small cell size.

Summary

Depending on what measures are used, respondents demonstrate a little or a lot of awareness of national parks and preserves in south Florida. Strategies should be developed to help visitors and the larger south Florida population increase their understanding of the mission and management of the national parks and preserves and how it differs from the many commercial organizations using the "Everglades" name. Carefully constructed messages that differentiate NPS from state agencies, non-governmental organizations, and commercial enterprises should be developed. To the extent that awareness of these parks is important, a constant effort and consistent message should be included in all verbal and media-based communications. It should be noted that studies for other agencies in other parts of the country have yielded similar results if not larger gaps in recognition and awareness (Kerstetter, Zinn, Graefe & Chen, 2002).

Additionally, data on angler awareness of Biscayne National Park and Dry Tortugas National Park suggest that a minority of these anglers are using these areas but are not aware that they are in a national park.

Reference

Kerstetter, D. L.; Zinn, H. C.; Graefe, A. R.; & Chen, P. J. (2002). Perceived constraints to state park visitation: a comparison of former-users and non-users. <u>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</u>, 20, 1, 61-75.



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Constraints to Visiting National Parks in South Florida

Recreation constraints, the forces that people must overcome to participate in recreation activities has been extensively studied in the last 25 years. Constraints can include a lack of interest and the challenge of finding other people to engage in the activity. Likewise, structural constraints tend to be sociological and economic forces that limit participation after a preference has been created (Crawford, Godbey, & Jackson, 1991; Jackson, 1994). Researchers have developed lists of questions to measure constraints. Many of these items were used in this part of the study along with new questions based on observations of National Park Service staff in the south Florida locations.

Respondents were asked if they were familiar with the four south Florida national parks and whether they had visited any one of them in the last 12 months. From this series of questions it was possible to determine several things. First, 6.4 percent of respondents had not heard of any of the national parks. Second, 53.7 percent had not visited any of the parks in the last 12 months but were familiar with one or more of them. Last, 40 percent reported having visited at least one of the four south Florida national parks in the last 12 months.

Those that were not familiar with any of the south Florida national parks were given a brief and general description of the south Florida national parks and preserves. They were then asked if they were interested in visiting these types of places. Of the 115 respondents, 69.6 percent answered 'yes,' that they would want to visit these parks. A quarter (26.1 percent) were not interested in making a visit, while 4.3 percent were not sure (see Table 23).

Table 23. Respondents not familiar with south Florida national parks who expressed interest in visiting the national parks once park characteristics were described to them (n=115).

Interested?	Percent	
Yes No	69.6 26.1	
Not Sure	4.3	

The respondents who indicated they were familiar with the parks but had not visited were asked whether they wanted to visit. Fifty-nine percent of respondents indicated that they wanted to visit but were not able, one third were not interested in visiting while 7.4 percent were not sure (Table 24).

Table 24. Interest in visiting national parks by respondents familiar with south Florida national parks but who had not visited in the last 12 months (n=969).

Reason	Percent	
Wanted to but could not	59.0	
Not interested in visiting	33.6	
Not sure	7.4	

The respondents who indicated that they had visited one of the four south Florida national parks were asked if they had visited the parks as much as they had wanted. A little over half indicated that they were satisfied with the quantity of visits they made. A sizeable minority (42.9 percent) wished to visit more often, while 0.6 percent (four people) were not sure (Table 25)

Table 25. Respondents who had visited south Florida national parks in the last 12 months; perceptions of whether their number of visits was at the desired level (n=722).

Percent	
56.5	
42.9	
0.6	
-	56.5 42.9

Sources of Constraints: Respondents who wanted to visit more, or who had not visited at all whether they wanted to or not, were then asked a series of 17 questions to determine what types of issues they perceived as keeping them from visiting south Florida national parks. Questions addressed interest, cost, characteristics of the setting, health, and quality of service. Response categories were coded 1 to 5 where 1= 'strongly disagree' and 5 = 'strongly agree.'

The constraint item with the highest mean rating was 'No time for visiting national parks and preserves' (3.09), followed by 'Too many family responsibilities' (2.85), and 'Too many bugs, spiders and snakes at parks and preserves' (2.71). The three items with the lowest means were 'Visitors have to get muddy and wet to really see these parks and preserves' (1.96), 'South Florida national parks and preserves are uncomfortable for people of my race

or ethnic group' (1.84), and 'I do not visit national parks because I speak a language other than English.' (1.65). It should be noted that a neutral value is 3.0 and only one item is above that mean value. This indicates that as a population, summer south Florida residents did not perceive themselves as particularly constrained (see Table 26).

Table 26. Constraints to visiting south Florida national parks and preserves.

Question	Mean ¹	Strongly Disagree %	Disagree %	Neutral %	Agree %	Strongly Agree %	Don't Know/Refuse %
No time for visiting national parks and preserves	3.09	14.7	24.0	13.7	29.5	16.4	1.7
Too many family responsibilities	2.85	16.8	34.3	7.2	28.0	12.4	1.3
There are too many bugs, spiders and snakes at parks and preserves	2.71	18.9	30.9	10.4	22.0	10.0	7.7
Parks and preserves are too far away	2.61	16.2	37.7	10.9	21.4	6.2	7.6
Family and friends can not visit parks and preserves at the same time that I go	2.58	19.9	36.5	8.9	23.5	6.4	4.8
Can not get to parks and preserves because there is no public transportation	2.57	21.0	33.0	10.5	18.2	8.6	8.7
Too expensive to travel to parks and preserves	2.48	19.4	38.8	10.1	16.5	6.8	8.4
I am concerned about crime in parks and preserves	2.43	26.3	35.9	7.4	17.2	8.4	4.8
Family/friends are not interested in going to parks and preserves	2.39	23.3	39.3	9.5	18.3	4.9	4.7
My health or a family member's health does not allow me to visit	2.23	29.7	44.0	4.9	12.9	7.2	1.3
It is too easy to get lost in parks and preserves	2.22	25.9	41.0	9.2	13.7	3.4	6.8
There is little for me to do at these parks and Preserves	2.14	30.0	37.8	9.1	12.7	2.7	7.7
South Florida parks and preserves give poor service to visitors	2.10	22.5	37.0	14.2	5.2	1.9	19.2
There are too many rules and regulations at these parks and preserves	2.07	33.3	38.4	7.1	9.9	4.4	6.9
Visitors have to get muddy and wet to really see these parks and preserves	1.96	36.3	40.6	6.8	7.9	3.3	5.1
South Florida parks and preserves are uncomfortable for people of my race or ethnic group	e 1.84	35.0	43.1	6.0	4.1	2.2	9.6
Do not visit national parks because I speak language other than English	1.65	52.6	35.2	2.8	4.2	2.5	2.7

 $Based \ on \ a \ scale \ from \ 1 \ to \ 5: \ 1=Strongly \ disagree, \ 2=disagree, \ 3=neutral, \ 4=agree, \ 5=strongly \ agree.$

¹Means calculated without including data from respondents who stated they 'did not know or refused.'

Additional analysis looked for significant differences among ethnic/racial groups on each constraint item. While examining the scores, it is important to keep in mind that a score of 3.0 is a neutral score. Scores above three indicate a tendency for a group of respondents to agree with a statement. (see Table 27).

Table 27. Mean comparison of racial/ethnic groups¹ by recreation constraint.

Constraint	White mean	African American mean	Native American mean	Hispanic mean	Cuban mean	Haitian mean	p=
No time for visiting national parks and preserves	3.02	3.10	3.17	3.17	3.39	3.24	.060
Too many family responsibilities	2.79 ab	2.66 a	3.04 ab	2.99 ab	3.25 ^b	2.87 ab	.001
There are too many bugs, spiders and snakes at parks and preserves	2.60 ^{ab}	3.13 ^{bc}	2.48 ^a	3.09 ^{bc}	3.45°	2.92 ^{abc}	.001
Parks and preserves are too far away	2.48 a	2.93 abc	2.61 ab	$3.20^{\rm c}$	3.16 ^c	3.08 ^{cb}	.001
Family and friends can not visit parks and preserves at the same time that I go	2.56 ^a	2.65 a	2.87 ^a	2.93 ^a	2.90 a	2.97 ^a	.002
Cannot get to parks and preserves because there is no public transportation	2.64 ^a	2.90 ^a	2.74 ^a	3.05 ^a	3.01 ^a	3.11 ^a	.003
Too expensive to travel to parks and preserves	2.32 a	2.80 abc	2.57 ab	3.15°	3.19 ^c	2.92 ^{bc}	.001
I am concerned about crime in parks and preserves	2.13 ^a	2.78 ^b	2.70 ^b	2.85 ^b	2.96 ^b	2.95 ^b	.001
Family/friends are not interested in going to parks and preserves	2.39 a	2.82 ^a	2.78 ª	2.59 a	2.67 ^a	2.58 a	.004
My health or a family member's health does not allow me to visit	2.24	2.43	2.35	2.17	2.37	2.18	.200
It is too easy to get lost in parks and preserves	2.09 ^a	2.68 ^b	2.43 ^{ab}	2.63 ^b	2.88 ^b	2.82 ^b	.001
There is little for me to do at these parks and preserves	2.04^{a}	2.72 ^b	2.35 ^{ab}	2.57 ^b	2.73 ^b	2.47 ^{ab}	.001
South Florida parks and preserves give poor service to visitors	2.53 a	3.09 ab	2.61 ab	2.90^{ab}	3.24 ^b	2.84 ab	.001
There are too many rules and regulations at these parks and preserves	1.93 ^a	2.38 ab	2.13 ab	2.60 ^b	2.91°	2.34 abc	.001
Visitors have to get muddy and wet to really see these parks and preserves	1.99 ª	2.20 a	2.30 ^a	2.19 a	2.40 ^a	2.61 ^a	.002
South Florida parks and preserves are uncomfortable for people of my race or ethnic group	2.11 ab	2.46^{ab}	1.96 ^a	2.22 ab	2.27 ab	2.55 ^b	.050
Do not visit national parks because I speak language other than English	1.60 a	1.69 ^a	1.74 ^a	1.91 ^a	2.01 ^a	1.97 ^a	.001

Two ethnic groups, Asian and Native Hawaiian, were not presented due to small cell size. Note: Letter superscripts that are identical indicate that group scores are not significantly different.

Based on a scale from 1 to 5: 1=Strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree.

Out of the 17 constraints questions, white respondents had one score above three, African American respondents had three mean scores above three, while Native Americans had two mean scores above three. Hispanics had five scores above three while Cubans had seven and Haitians had three mean scores above three (see Table 27).

The constraint question with the highest mean score for all groups remained 'No time for visiting national parks and preserves.' Three other items had means above three for at least three of the racial/ethnic groups. These items were 'There are too many bugs, spiders and snakes at parks,' Parks and preserves are too far away,' and 'Cannot get to parks and preserves because there is no public transportation.'

Three items had mean scores above three for at least two racial/ethnic groups. 'Too many family responsibilities,' 'Too expensive to travel to parks and preserves,' and 'South Florida parks and preserves give poor service to visitors.'

Constraints by Education and Income: Bivariate correlations between the 17 constraints items and education and income were calculated. For most items, both education and income were slightly related to expressed constraints to visiting national parks and preserves. Only one item exhibited a correlation above .30, considered a moderate correlation. This item is 'It is too expensive to travel to national parks and preserves.' All significant correlations except one were negative, indicating that as constraints increased, education and income tended to decrease. See Table 29 for a summary of the correlations.

Table 29. Bivariate correlations among level of education and income and the 17 constraint questions.

Constraint	Level of Education	Income Level
No time for visiting national parks and preserves	04	.00
Too many family responsibilities	03	04
There are too many bugs, spiders and snakes at parksand preserves	09***	11***
Parks and preserves are too far away	18***	24***
Family and friends can not visit parks and preserves	10***	14***
Can not get to parks and preserves because thereis no public transportation	13***	19***
Too expensive to travel to parks and preserves	20	31***
I am concerned about crime in parks and preserves	22***	26***
Family/friends are not interested in going to parks and preserves	10***	07**
My health or a family member's health does not allow me to visit	11**	21***
It is too easy to get lost in parks and preserves	16***	20***
There is little for me to do at these parks and preserves	12***	12***
South Florida parks and preserves give poor serviceto visitors	07**	12***
There are too many rules and regulations at these parks	14***	2 3***
Visitors have to get muddy and wet to really see these	13***	17***
South Florida parks and preserves are uncomfortable for people of my race or ethnic group	06**	13***
Do not visit national parks because I speak languageother than English	12***	15***

^{**=}P<.01

Measures of race/ethnicity, education and income levels are undoubtedly correlated to historic racism and recent immigrant status. Results of analysis with these variables are presented separately in Tables 27 and 29.

^{***}p<.001

Summary

Surprisingly, the bank of constraints questions revealed few perceived constraints. The only item with a mean above neutral for the entire sample dealt with a lack of time to visit south Florida national Parks. Overall results suggest that there are few constraints to the general south Florida summer population to visiting these parks.

Despite the overall means being low, some individual respondents did report being at least moderately constrained by each of the 17 constraint items. Therefore, the list of constraint items used in this study provides a systematic list of constraints that park personnel can use to attempt to lower the perception of constraints for south Florida residents. Travel distance, lack of public transportation, lack of income and the perception of 'poor service to visitors' are areas that further careful analysis may provide opportunities for increased visitation, particularly by racial and ethnic minorities.

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Perceptions of Resource Management Issues in National Parks

This study of south Florida residents measured respondents' perceptions of a range of resource issues of interest to south Florida national park managers. The topics included importance of national parks and preserves to visitors and non-visitors, acceptability of behaviors that would cause resource damage, and management strategies that involve reducing or removing nonnative plants and animals for ecological reasons.

All respondents were asked to disagree or agree with statements about resource management. A bi-polar disagree-agree scale with a range of 1 to 5 was used. A mean score near one means respondents strongly disagreed with a statement while a score of 5 indicates strongly agree. Respondents were offered a 'Don't know' response (see Table 30).

The first group of questions dealt with the importance and protection of parks. Questions asked whether national parks and preserves were important even if many people do not visit (4.33/5), parks were a good use of taxpayers' money (3.99/5), more rangers are needed to enforce park rules (3.81/5), resources should be protected even if it means limiting use (3.76/5), and fishing areas should be closed to protect fish populations even if it is inconvenient for people (3.88/5). Respondents generally agreed with these statements, but only one had mean scores above 4.0.

The second group of questions dealt with the appropriateness of development and visitor behaviors in national parks and preserves that are antithetical to the historic mission of the National Park Service. Respondents were asked to disagree or agree with statements about the appropriateness of building sports fields and golf courses in national parks and preserves (2.35/5), letting unwanted pets go in parks and preserves (2.27/5), acceptability of picking flowers and removing cultural artifacts (1.67/5), and whether panthers and other large animals should be removed for the safety of visitors (2.15/5). Respondents generally disagreed with these statements, but only one item had a mean score below 2.0.

The last group of questions dealt with attitudes toward resource management interventions such as prescribed fire and removal of non-native plants. One question asked whether removal of non-native plants and animals should be a high priority (3.29/5). The other question dealt with the use of prescribed fire to imitate ecological effects of naturally occurring fires (3.06/5). Respondents generally were neutral toward these statements.

Any respondent who did not wish to express an opinion could answer 'Don't know.' The question with the largest percentage of 'Don't know' responses addressed the need for more rangers (11.5%). The second largest percentage dealt with setting controlled fires to mimic ecological effects (8.0%). The third largest percentage dealt with letting fish populations recover by closing areas (5.7%) and removal of non-native plants and animals (5.5%).

Table 30. Perceptions of resource management issues in south Florida national parks and preserves.

Question	Grand Mean ^{1, 2}	Strongly Disagree %	Disagree %	Neutral %	Agree %	0,	Refused/ Don't Know %
National parks and preserves are important placeseven if many people do not visit	4.33	2.3	1.9	2.1	47.2	45.5	1.0
South Florida national parks and preserves are a good use of taxpayer's money	3.99	3.8	6.2	8.8	45.2	32.0	4.0
Letting fish populations recover by closing some areas to fishing is important, even if it is inconvenient to people	3.88	6.6	8.4	10.0	33.8	35.5	5.7
More rangers are needed to enforce laws and rulesin parks and preserves	3.81	3.8	6.4	15.2	40.5	22.6	11.5
Natural and cultural resources should be protected in parks and preserves, even if it means reducing the number of visitors	3.76	5.8	10.7	10.8	43.0	26.2	3.5
Removal of non-native plant and animal species by park managers should be high priority for south Florida parks and preserves	3.29	13.1	17.7	11.9	32.6	19.2	5.5
Parks and preserves should set controlled forest fires to imitate ecological effects of naturally occurring fires	3.06	16.0	19.0	13.1	30.8	13.1	8.0
Sports fields, swimming pools or golf courses should be added to attract more visitors to parks and preserve		34.6	30.1	5.9	19.2	8.1	2.1
Parks and preserves are a good place to let go ofunwanted pet fish or birds	2.27	39.2	25.8	6.1	17.7	7.8	3.4
Only people who deeply respect nature and historyshould visit parks and preserves	2.24	32.3	39.9	4.2	14.5	7.7	1.4
Panthers, bears, and other large wild animals should be removed from south Florida parks and preserves for the safety of visitors	2.15	39.1	31.4	7.3	12.7	7.0	2.5
It is acceptable for visitors to pick wildflowers, andremove pieces of coral, or Indian artifacts while visiting parks and preserves	1.67	56.8	28.6	4.0	5.7	2.9	2.0

¹Based on a scale from 1 to 5: 1=Strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, 5=agree.

²Means calculated without including data from respondents who stated they 'did not know or refused.'

Resource Management Issues and Attitudes by Ethnic Group: Differences in perception of resource management issues were tested across racial/ethnic groups using the same set of questions as displayed in Table 30. Results are reported as means in Table 31. Mean values of ethnic groups with the same letter superscript are not statistically significantly different.

Table 31. Comparisons of perceptions of constraints to visiting south Florida national parks by ethnic group¹.

Constraint	White Mean ²	African American Mean	Native American Mean	Hispanic Mean	Cuban Mean	Haitian Mean	p ³
National parks and preserves are important places even if many people do not visit	4.47 ^a	4.15 ^{bc}	4.26 ^{ab}	4.31 ^{ab}	4.35 ^{ab}	3.92°	.001
South Florida parks and preserves are a good use of taxpayer's money	4.27 ^a	3.89 ^{bc}	4.13 ^{ab}	3.94 ^{ab}	4.03 ab	3.69 ^c	.00
Letting fish populations recover by closing some areas to fishing is important, even if it is inconvenient to people	4.24 ^a	3.70 ^b	3.94 ^{a b}	3.89 ^b	3.86 ^{a b}	3.67 ^{a b}	.001
More rangers are needed to enforce laws and rules in parks and preserves	4.09	4.05	4.06	3.99	4.10	3.80	.44
Natural and cultural resources should be protected in parks and preserves, even if it means reducing the number of visitors	3.98 ^a	3.58 ^b	3.74 ^{ab}	3.83 ^{ab}	3.76 ^{ab}	3.63 ^{ab}	.00
Removal of non-native plant and animal species by park managers should be high priority for south Florida parks and preserves	3.71 ^a	3.33 ^{ab}	3.71 ^a	3.22 ^b	3.10 ^{bc}	2.78°	.001
Parks and preserves should set controlled forest fires to imitate ecological effects of naturally occurring fires	3.62 ^a	3.39 ^a	3.65 ^a	2.82 ^b	2.92 ^b	3.55 ^a	.001
Sports fields, swimming pools or golf courses should be added to attract more visitors to parks and preserves	1.79 ^a	2.86 ^b	1.81 ^a	2.82 ^b	3.11 ^b	3.06 ^b	.001
Parks and preserves are a good place to let go of unwanted pet fish or birds	1.76 ^a	2.60 ^b	2.06 ^a	2.89 ^{bc}	3.05 ^c	3.10 ^c	.001
Only people who deeply respect nature and history should visit parks and preserves	2.02 ^a	2.16 ^a	1.87 ^a	2.60 ^b	2.70 ^b	2.65 ^b	.001
Panthers, bears, and other large wild animals should be removed from south Florida parks and preserves for the safety of visitors	1.80 ^a	2.65 ^b	1.77 ^a	2.53 ^b	2.66 ^b	2.29 ^b	.001
It is acceptable for visitors to pick wildflowers, and remove pieces of coral, or Indian artifacts with visiting parks and preserves	1.51 ^a	2.22 ^a	1.58 ^a	1.80 ^{ab}	1.75 ^a	2.10 ^{ab}	.001

¹Two ethnic groups, Asian and Native Hawaiian, were not presented due to small cell size.

Note: Letter superscripts that are identical indicate that group scores are not significantly different.

²Based on a scale from 1 to 5 where 1=strongly disagree and 5=strongly agree.

³Values below p=.05 indicate that at least some groups are significantly different.

Statistically significant differences were found among groups on all but one question (More rangers are needed to enforce laws and rules in parks and preserves). Despite the many statistical differences, group means overlapped greatly and the actual numeric differences were often small. Patterns of answers across items suggest that white and Native American respondents were more likely to be supportive of issues important to managing national parks and preserves. For instance, these two groups were similar in expressing the strongest disagreement about adding facilities to parks to attract more visitors. They also had the lowest mean scores for questions dealing with letting unwanted pet animals loose in parks and preserves and removing large wild animals from parks and preserves.

Summary

Respondents are largely supportive of national parks and preserves, readily agreeing that they are important even if people do not visit them and that they are a good use of tax dollars. Regardless of group membership, there is broad support for increasing the number of park rangers. Likewise, much support was expressed for many initiatives important to the national parks in terms of protecting natural resources. Considering that it only takes a few misinformed visitors to damage parks through removal of park resources or letting go of unwanted pets, there is reason for concern when even a few respondents do not understand why such actions may damage the nation's resources protected in national parks and preserves.

South Florida Population Study: Volume Two

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan: Familiarity and Attitudes

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Presented to the National Park Service

by

Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management 263 Lehotsky Hall Clemson, SC 29634-0735 February 2006





South Florida Population Study February 2006 Prepared for the National Park Service

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Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP)

The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) is intended to guide the restoration of the water resources of central and southern Florida. The plan is probably the largest ecosystem restoration effort ever attempted in the United States. Restoration of the region's ecosystem, increasing the supply and reliability of the area's water supply, and providing flood control are goals of the project. As such, CERP has both ecological and economic benefits to the area. The project is complex, includes more than 60 components, will take 30 years to implement and cost about \$8 billion dollars.

Attitudes toward CERP were measured with a series of awareness and attitude-based questions. Based on the analysis of methods in public opinion polling by Bishop (2005) and others, a screening question was used to identify respondents who were not aware of CERP. These individuals were only asked basic questions (Table 32). Bishop (2005) demonstrated in his review of public opinion polling that a sizeable majority of people will answer questions that they know nothing about, forming an opinion based solely on the content of the question. Over half of the respondents stated they were not aware of the plan. The remainder responded that they were aware of CERP (37.3%) or were very familiar with it (8.3%).

Table 32. Awareness of respondents of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

Level of Awareness	Percentage	
Not aware	54.5	
Aware	37.2	
Very familiar	8.3	

The 54.6 percent of respondents who stated that they were not aware of CERP were given some basic information about CERP including its purposes, costs, timeline and expected outcomes. The information was given to them by the computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) operator. The following is the text of the provided information:

I am going to tell you some facts about the plan underway to restore the Everglades ecosystem and then ask you a few questions. The goal of the restoration is to return enough flowing water to the Everglades ecosystem, while also continuing to provide an additional water supply to the people of south Florida. The planned restoration, called the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, will take 30 years to complete and will cost \$8 billion dollars. The cost will be split between the federal government and the state of Florida. The plan is complex, and balancing the water needs of the natural system and the human system won't be easy.

Respondents were then asked for a first impression of the project in terms of favoring or opposing the program. Table 33 provides descriptive statistics indicating that over half were in favor, 32 percent were neutral and five percent were opposed to the project.

Table 33. Level of support for CERP by respondents initially unfamiliar with the plan after being given basic information about CERP by the interviewer.

Level of Support	Percent	
Strongly in favor	29.2	
In favor	33.4	
Neutral	32.4	
Against	2.3	
Strongly against	2.7	

Further Analysis of Questions from Respondents Aware of CERP

Respondents who indicated they were at least aware of CERP were asked a series of additional questions. Data were analyzed based on: (1) respondent knowledge of the project; (2) respondent perception of the potential effects of the project; and (3) individual support of the project. This framework for analyzing the data was based on the conceptual premise that degree of knowledge about CERP is likely to influence how one will perceive the effects (positive and negative) of CERP and perception of the effects are likely to determine one's degree of support for CERP. Descriptive data for the three components of the conceptual model will be reported first, then comparative analysis between the three variables will follow.

Knowledge: Five questions were asked of respondents concerning their knowledge about ecosystem and environmental aspects of CERP (Table 34). About 78 percent of respondents thought it was true that water flowing into the south Florida ecosystem will be made cleaner and that more water will be available to the environment and people. A slightly smaller percentage thought the Florida Bay was part of the Everglades ecosystem, while 60 percent believed that Biscayne Bay was part of it. About 25 percent thought that the restoration process will require removing most of the canals and levees. All but one of the questions are

true. While CERP will require removal of some key canals, the majority will not be removed. Concerning this specific question, respondents who reported they fished primarily for bass answered 'True' 30.9 percent of the time, 'False' 48.5 percent of the time and 20.6 percent answered 'Don't Know.'

Table 34. Response of summer south Florida residents, who were aware of CERP¹, to True/False questions about CERP related issues.

Question	True %	False %	Don't Know %
The water flowing into the south Florida ecosystem will be made cleaner than it is today.	78.1	8.3	13.6
The restoration process will require removing most of the canals and levees in south Florida.	4.8	45.1	30.1
The restoration will make more water available for both the environment and people by storing water now sent to the ocean after a hard rain.	76.0	7.0	17.0
Florida Bay is part of the Everglades ecosystem.	71.2	6.3	22.5
Biscayne Bay is part of the Everglades ecosystem	60.5	14.8	24.7

¹ Percentages are for the 822 respondents who knew about the CERP plan.

Perceptions of Effects of CERP: Respondents were asked to indicate if they thought CERP would benefit, harm, or have no change for them or various aspects of the environment or economy (Table 35). Almost 50 percent felt that CERP would have a positive effect on their family's livelihood, while 44 percent expected no change. A greater percentage thought that CERP would increase their family's quality of life (61%). A similar percentage believed CERP would increase the quality of the urban water supply, although about 13 percent indicated they did not know for sure. Four in five respondents believed that CERP will benefit the natural environment in south Florida. In fact, less than seven percent of the respondents perceived the project to be harmful concerning any of the effects mentioned in the questions.

Table 35. Summer south Florida residents' views on the Everglades restoration effort.

Question	Benefit %	Harm %	No Change %	Don't Know %
What effect do you think the restoration will have on your family's livelihood?	46.2	3.4	44.2	6.2
What effect do you think the restoration will have on your family's quality of life?	60.9	2.2	32.8	4.1
What effect do you think the restoration will have on the urban water supply in south Florida?	62.5	6.5	17.5	13.5
What effect do you think the restoration will have on the natural environment of south Florida?	79.8	3.2	11.3	5.7

Two additional questions asked about how respondents perceived what CERP would change in terms of flood control and use of the Everglades ecosystem for recreation. Table 36 provides the percentages of respondents who felt that CERP would either provide more, less or no change in flood control. The largest group (38.9%) felt it would make no change, while a slightly smaller percentage (36.1%) felt it would provide more flood control. Six percent felt that it would decrease flood control.

Table 36. Summer south Florida residents' views on how CERP will affect flood control.

Question	More %	Less %	No Change %	Don't Know %
The Everglades restoration will provide more, less, or no change in flood control in your neighborhood?	36.1	6.0	38.9	19.0

The second question asked respondents who were at least aware of CERP whether they felt it would increase, decrease or not change their ability to participate in recreation activities (Table 37). Thirty percent of respondents felt that CERP would increase their ability to participate in recreation, while 50 percent expected no change. About eight percent felt that CERP might decrease their ability to recreate.

Table 37. South Florida residents' views on the Everglades restoration and how it will change their ability to use the national parks and preserves for recreation.

Question	Increase %	Decrease %	No change %	Don't Know %
The Everglades restoration will increase, decrease, or not change your ability to use national parks and preserves for recreation?	30.7	7.8	50.6	10.9

Because the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan implementation will create some change in water resources, further analysis examined attitudes of people who fished (See Table 38). Respondents who reported they fished answered 'Increase' 32.6 percent of the time, 'Decrease' 12.1 percent of the time, and 46.3 percent answered 'No change.' 'Don't Know' was offered as an answer by 9.1 percent of anglers.

Table 38. Anglers' views on the Everglades restoration and how it will change their ability to use the national parks and preserves for recreation.

	Ability to Use Parks/Preserves for Recreation?							
Question	Increase	Decrease	No change	Don't Know				
	n observed (expected)	n observed (expected)	n observed (expected)	n observed (expected)				
	% of segment	% of segment	% of segment	% of segment				
Do you fish?								
No	155 (158)	28 (40)	278 (261)	43 (44)				
	30.8%	5.6%	55.2%	8.5%				
Yes	97 (94)	36 (23)	138 (155)	27 (26)				
	32.6%	12.1%	46.3%	9.1%				

Chi-square (13.1; p=.004)

Note: Expected frequencies are what would be observed if there were no relationship between how respondents answered the two questions.

A similar analysis is presented in Table 39 for anglers who fished in canals. No significant differences were identified (Chi-square = 6.9; p = .07). Similarly, no significant differences were found for anglers who fished specifically for bass (Chi-square = 7.0: p = .07).

Table 39. Anglers' fishing in freshwater canals views on the Everglades restoration and how it will change their ability to use the national parks and preserves for recreation.

	<u>.</u>	Ability to Use Parks/Pr	reserves for Recreation	<u>?</u>
Question	Increase	Decrease	No change	DK/RF
	n observed (expected) % of segment			
Fish in a freshy	water canal? 37 (30)	14 (11)	36 (43)	5 (8)
1,0	40.2%	15.2%	39.1%	5.4%
Yes	60 (67)	22 (25)	102 (95)	22 (19)
	29.1%	10.7%	49.5%	10.7%

Chi-square (6.9; p = .075)

Note: Expected frequencies are what would be observed if there were no relationship between how respondents answered the two questions

Level of Support Based on Tradeoffs: The majority of respondents supported the restoration effort, even if there were some trade-offs between ecosystem improvement and changes in flood control and canals (Table 40). For example, nearly 80 percent of respondents supported the restoration effort if it improved the ecosystem, but required filling some canals used for bass fishing. About two-thirds (63.1%) felt the same way if it increased the risk of flooding on some farms. Protecting the ecosystem seemed to be the most common reason for supporting CERP. For instance, 62.9 percent responded they would not support the project if it improved flood control and water supply, but did not improve the ecosystem.

Table 40. Percentage of respondents supporting CERP when asked in the form of tradeoffs.

Would you support CERP if it	Yes %	No %	DK/RF %
Improved the ecosystem, but increased risk of			
flooding on some farms?	63.1	22.7	14.2
Improved the ecosystem but required filling			
in some canals that are used for bass fishing?	79.8	10.2	10.0
Improved flood control and the water supply			
but it did not improve the health of the ecosystem?	23.3	62.9	13.8

Attitudes toward CERP Related Resource Issues: Respondents were asked to answer four questions about the importance they attributed to natural-resource issues that would be affected by CERP. The questions were scored on a bipolar scale from 1 to 5, where 1=very unimportant, 3=neutral and 5=very important. Three items had almost identical means and included protecting the supply of clean water to the Everglades ecosystem (4.28), protecting the health of the water supply to south Florida residents (4.27), and protecting the coral reefs

(4.26). Also supported by respondents, but with slightly lower means, were protecting the endangered Florida manatee (4.00) and protecting the endangered Cape Sable seaside sparrow (3.81) (see Table 41).

Table 41. Percentage¹ of respondents viewing CERP related issues as important/unimportant.

Question	Mean ^{2,3}	Very Unimportant	Unimportant	Neutral		Very Important	Don't Know
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Protecting the supply of clean water to the Everglades ecosystem.	4.28	9.9	0.5	1.0	28.1	59.4	1.1
Protecting the health of the water supply to south Florida residents.	4.27	9.5	0.9	2.3	27.7	58.9	0.7
Protecting the coral reefs.	4.26	10.0	1.1	1.8	26.5	59.5	1.1
Protecting the endangered Florida manatee (sea cow).	4.00	11.1	4.3	4.6	33.6	46.1	0.3
Protecting the endangered Cape Sable seaside sparrow.	3.81	8.2	5.5	11.7	36.1	29.8	8.7

¹Percentage was based on answers from 822 respondents who knew about the CERP plan.

Summary

The data suggest moderate to strong support for CERP among those who know something about it. Knowledge tests indicate moderate understanding of issues. Reasons for supporting CERP seemed to be more related to ecological health, than economic reasons, although about one in five (Table 38) support CERP for other than ecological benefits. Notable is that over half (55%) of the respondents were not aware of CERP. Based on results from these questions, educational initiatives, from simple awareness messages to more complex explanations, should be designed and implemented.

Reference

Bishop, G. F. (2005). <u>The Illusion of Public Opinion: Fact and Artifact in American Public Opinion Polls</u>. Lanham MD: Rowman and Littlefield.

²Based on a scale from 1 to 5: 1=very unimportant, 2=unimportant, 3=neutral, 4=important, 5=very important.

³Means calculated without including data from respondents who stated they 'did not know or refused.'



South Florida Population Study February 2006 Prepared for the National Park Service

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Demographic Characteristics of Respondents Who Support/Do Not Support CERP

Based on two questions in the survey, respondents were segmented into four groups, Unfamiliar with CERP, Supportive of CERP, Unsure of Support of CERP, and Unsupportive of CERP (see Figure 1 below). These four segments are described in this section based on demographic characteristics.

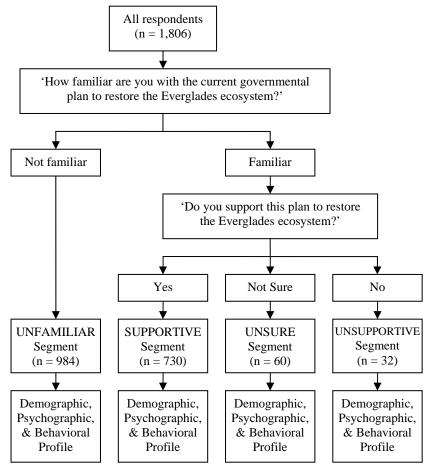


Figure 1. Segmentation and description of respondents based on familiarity and support for the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

Segmentation

Awareness: Study participants were assigned to groups based upon their recognition of CERP (see Table 42). One segment of the study population (n = 984) indicated they did not know there was a restoration plan. This segment was labelled UNFAMILIAR.

Table 42. Level of awareness of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

Familiar with CERP?	n	Percentage
Aware of plan Did not know there was a plan	822 984	45.5 54.5

Support: Of the 1,806 total individuals who responded to the question discussed above, about 46 percent (n = 822) indicated they were aware of CERP. These individuals were segmented based upon their support of the plan (see Table 43). Approximately 89 percent of those aware of CERP (40.4 percent of the total sample; n = 730) said that they supported it and were therefore referred to as SUPPORTIVE. A segment named UNSUPPORTIVE declared that they did not support CERP (1.8% of the total sample; n = 32). Some respondents could not say whether they supported the plan or not; they were called UNSURE (3.3% of the total sample; n = 60).

Table 43. Support for the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan?

Do You Support CERP?	n	Percentage of those aware of the plan	Percentage of total sample
Yes (SUPPORTIVE segment)	730	88.8	40.4
Not sure (UNSURE segment)	60	7.3	3.3
No (UNSUPPORTIVE segment)	32	3.9	1.8

Level of Support: Further segmentation of the SUPPORTIVE group was conducted in an effort to identify differences between individuals that strongly support the restoration plan, somewhat support the restoration plan, and marginally support the restoration plan. However, as Table 44 depicts, relatively small numbers of cases in the latter two groups prevented meaningful inferences.

Table 44. Level of support for those supporting CERP.

Level of Support	n	Percentage of those aware of the plan	Percentage of total sample
A lot	509	69.6	28.2
Somewhat	134	18.4	7.4
A little	48	6.6	2.7
Not sure	37	5.1	2.0
Refusal	2	0.3	0.1

Segment Profiles

Gender: Chi-square analysis revealed a statistically significant difference (Chi-square = 32.5; p < .001) among segments in terms of gender. As Table 45 illustrates, the three segments possessing familiarity with the restoration plan (SUPPORTIVE, UNSURE, and UNSUPPORTIVE) exhibited observed frequencies above expected frequencies for male respondents, while the UNFAMILIAR segment yielded higher than expected frequencies for female respondents (n = 640). This means that female respondents were more likely to report/admit to not knowing about CERP than male respondents.

Table 45. Association between gender and membership in the four CERP segments.

	Male	Female	
	n observed (expected) % of segment	n observed (expected) % of segment	Total
UNFAMILIAR	344 (403)	640 (581)	984
	35.0%	65.0%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	350 (299)	380 (431)	730
	47.9%	52.1%	100%
UNSURE	30 (25)	30 (35)	60
	50.0%	50.0%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	16 (13)	16 (19)	32
	50.0%	50.0%	100%
Total	740	1066	1806
	41.0%	59.0%	100 %

Chi-square=32.5; p < .001

Ethnicity: Chi-square analysis revealed a statistically significant relationship (Chi-square = 105.9; p < .001) among segments in terms of ethnicity. As Table 46 illustrates, the UNFAMILIAR segment yielded observed frequencies above expected frequencies for Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish respondents (n = 466). The three segments possessing familiarity with the restoration plan (SUPPORTIVE, UNSURE, and UNSUPPORTIVE) exhibited lower than expected frequencies of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish individuals. This means that respondents who reported being Hispanic, Latino or of Spanish Origin were also less likely to report being familiar with CERP.

Table 46. Association between Latino status and membership in the four CERP segments.

	Of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origin?		
	Yes	No	
	n observed (expected) % of segment	n observed (expected) % of segment	Total
UNFAMILIAR	466 (364)	518 (620)	984
	47.4%	52.6%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	189 (270)	541 (460)	730
	25.9%	74.1%	100%
UNSURE	6 (22)	54 (38)	60
	10.0%	90.0%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	7 (12)	25 (20)	32
	21.9%	78.1%	100%
Total	668	1138	1806
	37.0%	63.0%	100%

Chi-square = 105.9; p < .001

In Table 47, a similar analysis is presented for Black/African American respondents. A significant relationship was identified (Chi-square=48.0; p < .001). The UNFAMILIAR segment yielded higher than expected frequencies for Black/African American respondents. The number of Black/African American respondents who were not supportive was small (n=7) and less than expected. This means that respondents who reported being Black/African American were more likely to report not being familiar with CERP.

Table 47. Association between Black/African American status and membership in the four CERP segments.

	Black/African American		
	Yes	No	
	n observed (expected) % of segment	n observed (expected) % of segment	Total
UNFAMILIAR	241 (187)	743 (797)	984
	24.5%	75.5%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	88 (139)	642 (591)	730
	12.1%	87.9%	100%
UNSURE	6 (11)	54(49)	60
	10.0%	90.0%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	8 (6)	24 (26)	32
	25.0%	75.0%	100%
Total	343	1463	1806
	37.0%	63.0%	100%

Chi-square = 48.0; p < .001

Immigration: Chi-square analysis revealed a statistically significant difference (Chi-square = 86.1; p < .001) among segments in terms of whether respondents are immigrants or born in the United States. As Table 48 illustrates, the three segments possessing familiarity with the restoration plan (SUPPORTIVE, UNSURE, and UNSUPPORTIVE) exhibited higher than expected frequencies for respondents born in the United States, whereas the UNFAMILIAR segment exhibited higher than expected frequencies for respondents that were born elsewhere and moved to the United States (n=478). This means that respondents who reported being born in the United States were more likely to report being familiar with CERP.

Table 48. Association between being born in the United States and membership in the four segments

	Born in th	e United States	
	Yes	No	
	n observed (expected) % of segment	n observed (expected) % of segment	Total
UNFAMILIAR	489 (582)	478 (385)	967
	50.6%	49.4%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	511 (437)	215 (289)	726
	70.4%	29.6%	100%
UNSURE	51 (36)	9 (24)	60
	85.0%	15.0%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	23 (19)	9 (13)	32
	71.9%	28.1%	100%
Total	1074	711	1785
	60.1%	39.9%	100%

Chi-square = 86.1; p < .001

Language: Chi-square analysis revealed a statistically significant difference (Chi-square = 79.2; p < .001) among segments in terms of language most spoken at home. As Table 49 illustrates, the three segments possessing familiarity with the restoration plan (SUPPORTIVE, UNSURE, and UNSUPPORTIVE) exhibited higher than expected frequencies for respondents who spoke mostly English at home. The UNFAMILIAR segment exhibited higher than expected frequencies for non-English speakers (n = 470). The results presented in Table 49 are remarkably similar to the data in Table 48.

Table 49. Association between speaking English at home and membership in the four segments.

English Spoken at Home Mostly? Yes No n observed (expected) n observed (expected) % of segment % of segment Total **UNFAMILIAR** 514 (604) 470 (380) 984 52.2% 47.8% 100% **SUPPORTIVE** 524 (448) 206 (282) 730 71.8% 28.2% 100% **UNSURE** 49 (37) 60 11 (23) 81.7% 18.3% 100% **UNSUPPORTIVE** 22 (20) 32 10 (12) 68.8% 31.2% 100% Total 1806 1109 697 61.4% 38.6 100%

Chi-square = 79.2; p < .001

Employment: Chi-square analysis did not reveal a statistically significant relationship among segments in terms of employment (Chi-square = 1.3). That is, one cannot infer whether one is employed or not based on the status of support/awareness of CERP.

Presence of a Vehicle in the Household: Chi-square analysis revealed a statistically significant relationship (Chi-square = 31.7; p < .001) among segments in terms of the presence of a vehicle in the household. The presence of a vehicle at home is an indirect measure of both income and urbanism. As Table 50 illustrates, the three segments possessing familiarity with the restoration plan (SUPPORTIVE, UNSURE, and UNSUPPORTIVE) exhibited higher than expected frequencies for respondents who specified someone in their household owns or leases a car, truck, or motorcycle. The UNFAMILIAR segment yielded lower than expected frequencies for respondents who indicated the presence of such vehicles (n = 557).

Table 50. Association between vehicle owned or leased and membership in the four segments.

	Vehicle Owned or Leased Yes	by Someone in the Househo No	old?
-	n observed (expected) % of segment	n observed (expected) % of segment	– Total
UNFAMILIAR	557 (611)	400 (346)	957
	58.2%	41.8%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	503 (460)	217 (260)	720
	69.9%	30.1%	100%
UNSURE	46 (36)	11 (21)	57
	80.7%	19.3%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	21 (20)	10 (11)	31
	67.7%	32.3%	100%
Total	1127	638	1765
	63.8%	33.2%	100%

Chi-square = 31.7; p < .001

County of Residence: Chi-square analysis revealed a statistically significant relationship (Chi-square = 82.4; p < .001) among segments in terms of county of residence (see Table 51). Those in the UNFAMILIAR segment exhibited lower than expected frequencies for respondents who reported living in Collier, Lee, and Monroe Counties. However, respondents in the SUPPORTIVE segment showed higher than expected frequencies for respondents who tended to reside in Collier, Lee, or Monroe Counties. Both the UNSURE and the UNSUPPORTIVE segments yielded lower than expected frequencies for respondents who reported living in Miami-Dade County. This means that residents in Collier, Lee and Monroe Counties are more likely to be familiar and supportive of CERP. Residents of Miami-Dade County are less likely to be familiar with CERP. Data for Broward County suggests no relationship between level of familiarity and support and living in that county.

Table 51. Association of county of residence with segment membership.

	Broward	Miami-Dade	Collier, Lee or Monroe ¹	
	n Observed (Expected)	n Observed (Expected)	n Observed (Expected)	Total
UNFAMILIAR	355 (351)	521 (456)	108 (177)	984
	36.1%	52.9%	11.0%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	252 (261)	284 (338)	194 (131)	730
	34.5%	38.9%	26.6%	100%
UNSURE	23 (21)	21 (28)	16 (11)	60
	38.3%	35.0%	26.7%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	15 (11)	10 (15)	7 (6)	32
	46.9%	31.3%	21.8%	100%
Total	645	836	325	1806
	35.7%	46.3%	18%	100%

Chi-square = 82.4; p < .001

¹ Original response categories included 'Broward,' 'Collier,' 'Lee,' 'Miami-Dade,' and 'Monroe.' Because the original crosstabulation exhibited cells with less than 5 cases, original response categories were partitioned logically producing three new response categories.

Education: Chi-square analysis revealed a statistically significant relationship (Chi-square = 99.9; p < .001) between segments and level of education (see Table 52). Those in the UNFAMILIAR segment exhibited higher than expected frequencies for education level. Those in the SUPPORTIVE and UNSURE segments exhibited observed frequencies higher than expected tendency for respondents having at least a bachelor's degree.

Table 52. Association of level of education with segment membership.

	High School Or Less	Some College or Associates Degree	Bachelor Degree or Higher	
	n Observed (Expected)	n Observed (Expected)	n Observed (Expected)	Total
UNFAMILIAR	437 (351)	309 (311)	238 (322)	984
	44.4%	31.4%	24.2%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	185 (260)	228 (231)	317 (239)	730
	25.3%	31.2%	43.5%	100%
UNSURE	10 (21)	24 (19)	26 (20)	60
	16.7%	40.0%	43.3%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	12 (11)	10 (10)	10 (11)	32
	37.4%	31.3%	31.3%	100%
Total	644	571	591	1806
	35.7%	31.6%	32.7%	100%

Chi-square = 99.9; p < .001

Original response categories included '8th grade or less,' '9th to 11th grade,' 'high school graduate,' 'some college,' 'associate or trade school degree,' 'bachelor's degree,' and 'graduate degree.' Because the original crosstabulation exhibited cells with less than 5 cases, original response categories were consolidated. Note: Expected frequencies are what would be observed if there were no relationship between how respondents answered the two questions

Household Income: Crosstabulation exhibited interpretable patterns by segments in terms of average annual household income reported by the respondents (see Table 53). A statistical test could not be completed because of small cell sizes for the UNSURE and UNSUPPORTIVE segments. Respondents who reported an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (n = 205), were mostly assigned to the UNFAMILIAR segment (n = 157; 76.6%). Of those individuals who reported a household income of between \$15,000 and \$34,999 annually (n = 414), most belonged to the UNFAMILIAR segment, as well (n = 251; 60.6%). Among those individuals who reported a household income of \$35,000 and above annually (n = 731), a majority belonged to the SUPPORTIVE segment (n = 382; 52.3%).

Table 53. Household income by segment membership.

	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 and More	
	n Observed %	n Observed %	n Observed %	Total
UNFAMILIAR	157 (108)	251 (218)	303 (385)	711
	76.5%	60.6%	41.4%	52.6%
SUPPORTIVE	44 (87)	150 (177)	382 (312)	576
	21.5%	36.2%	52.3%	42.7%
UNSURE	2 (7)	9 (14)	36 (26)	47
	1.0%	2.2%	4.9%	3.5%
UNSUPPORTIVE	2 (2)	4 (5)	10 (9)	16
	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%
Total	205	414	731	1350
	15.2%	30.7%	54.1%	100%

Age: The mean age of all respondents was 46.7 years. One-way analysis of variance indicates that there is a statistically significant difference in age between segments ($F_{(3,1722)} = 45.7$; p < .001). Table 54 illustrates each segment's mean age; note that the UNFAMILIAR segment is the youngest on average and significantly different from the other three segments, as identified by Scheffé's post-hoc tests for between subgroup differences.

Table 54. Mean age differences between segments.

Segments	Age
UNFAMILIAR	42.5 ^a
SUPPORTIVE	51.5 ^b
UNSURE	52.0 ^b
UNSUPPORTIVE	52.5 ^b
Entire sample	46.7

Note: Letter superscripts that are identical indicate that group scores are not significantly different.

Summary

Statistical tests across the four segments revealed a number of weak to moderate relationships between the four segments (UNFAMILIAR, SUPPORTIVE, UNSURE and UNSUPPORTIVE). Respondents who have lived longer in the United States were better educated, had higher income, and lived in Broward, Collier, Lee or Monroe County were slightly more likely to have heard of CERP and be supportive of it. These data provide guidance for anyone attempting to communicate with groups who will have disproportionate numbers of people who are either unfamiliar, supportive, unsure or unsupportive of CERP.



South Florida Population Study February 2006 Prepared for the National Park Service

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Differences in Park Visitation and Attitudes Toward Resource Management Issues Among Those Unfamiliar, Supportive and Unsupportive of CERP

A further understanding of respondents in terms of their familiarity, support or lack of support for CERP was obtained by looking for differences in how these subgroups or segments answered other questions in the study. Batteries of questions dealt with attitudes toward management issues in south Florida national parks and preserves, constraints to visiting south Florida national parks and preserves, participation in outdoor recreation activities, and number of visits to the four south Florida national parks and preserves in the last 12 months.

The respondents were again divided into those who were unfamiliar with the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), supported CERP or did not support CERP. First, respondents were divided into groups based on whether they were familiar or unfamiliar with CERP. Those who were familiar were CERP were further divided into those who supported it, were unsure, and those who were unsupportive. Then, respondents' answers to a range of other questions were examined to see if significant differences existed among the four CERP groups on other attitudinal and behavioral variables.

Attitudes Towards Park Management Policies

Ten questions dealing with attitudes toward resource management issues in national parks were reduced through exploratory factor analysis to three composite variables (see Table 55). A composite variable generally provides a more robust measure of an attitude than a single item. The first composite variable was labeled 'Resource Protection Attitudes' and was comprised of four items. The items were 'national parks and preserves are important places even if many people do not visit,' 'South Florida parks and preserves are a good use of taxpayers' money,' 'More rangers are needed to enforce laws and rules in national parks and preserves,' and 'Natural and cultural resources should be protected in national parks and preserves, even if it means reducing the number of visitors.' The composite variable had an internal reliability established with Cronbach's Alpha of .60. Cronbach's Alpha is a measure of the degree that the sample of respondents tended to answer questions of similar meaning

the same way. A composite score was calculated for each respondent for these four questions.

The second composite variable was labeled 'Counter-Mission Attitudes.' This variable was composed of attitude items that described attitudes and management objectives not aligned with historic National Park Service mission. The items were 'Parks and Preserves are a good place to let go of unwanted pet fish or birds'; 'Sports fields, swimming pools or golf courses should be added to attract more visitors to parks and preserves'; 'Panthers, bears, and other large wild animals should be removed from south Florida national parks and preserves for the safety of visitors'; and 'Only people who deeply respect nature and history should visit national parks and preserves.' The composite variable had an internal reliability of .61 established with Cronbach's Alpha. A composite score was calculated for each respondent for these four questions.

The third composite variable was labeled 'Informed Attitudes.' This variable was composed of measures of attitudes toward two resource management issues that require moderate sophistication and knowledge to understand, and that may be counter-intuitive to the uninformed. The items were 'Removal of non-native plant and animal species by park managers should be high priority for south Florida national parks and preserves,' and 'national parks and preserves should set controlled forest fires to imitate ecological effects of naturally occurring fires.' The composite variable had an internal reliability established with Cronbach's Alpha of .38. This Cronbach Alpha is low. Additional analyses using this composite variable should be viewed with skepticism.

A composite score was calculated for each of the composite variables. The composite scores were created using regression. A regression factor score allows an analysis to be conducted to determine whether each segment has a mean score above, below or equal to the mean for the entire sample. A negative score indicates that a CERP segment has a score below the mean for all respondents for the questions, while a positive mean score represents an expressed attitude above the mean. Results are presented in Table 52.

Table 55. Exploratory factor analysis of resource management questions.

Items	Loading	Eigen- values	Percent Variance	Cronbach Alpha
Resource protection attitudes		2.14	21.45	.60
National parks and preserves are important				
places even if many people do not visit	.76			
South Florida national parks and				
preserves are a good use of taxpayer's				
money	.71			
More rangers are needed to enforce laws and rules				
in national parks and preserves	.66			
Natural and cultural resources should be				
protected in national parks and preserves, even				
if it means reducing the number of visitors	.50			
Counter-mission attitudes		1.77	17.73	.61
Sports fields, swimming pools or golf courses should be added	[
to attract more visitors to national parks and preserves	.73			
National parks and preserves are a good place to let				
go of unwanted pet fish or birds	.71			
Panthers, bears, and other large wild animals should be				
removed from south Florida national parks and preserves				
for the safety of visitors	.70			
Only people who deeply respect nature and history should visi	t			
national parks and preserves	.54			
Informed attitudes		1.03	10.35	.38ª
Removal of non-native plant and animal species by park mana should be a high priority for south Florida national parks	gers			
and preserves	.77			
Parks and preserves should set controlled forest fires to imitate				
ecological effects of naturally occurring fires	.72			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

Explained variance=49.5%

^aThis Cronbach's Alpha value is low. Any further analysis conducted with this variable should be viewed with skepticism.

Table 56. Differences¹ in attitudes toward resource management across CERP segments.

Attitude Factor	UNFAMILIAR n=716 mean	SUPPORTIVE n=587 mean	UNSURE n=41 mean	UNSUPPORTIVE n=25 mean	F p ²
Resource Protection	18 ^{ab}	.25°	11 ^b	52ª	24.4 < .001
Counter Mission	.27 ^b	30ª	33 ^a	07 ^{ab}	38.6 < .001
Informed Resou Attitudes	15 ^a	$.16^{\mathrm{ab}}$.28 ^b	.12 ^{ab}	12.2 < .001

¹Numbers represent average scores. All data have been converted to z-scores. A value of "0" represents the mean. Values lower than "0" are below the average score, values greater than "0" are above the average.

The UNFAMILIAR segment was characterized by negative mean scores on the resource protection attitude factor (-.18) and on the informed attitude factor (-.15). This indicates that members of this group tend to hold opinions that do not support natural and historical resource protection, nor do they hold opinions supportive of more complex resource management issues. Logically, this segment also exhibited a positive mean score for the counter-mission attitude factor (.27), indicating that respondents tend to agree with counter-mission statements.

Members of the SUPPORTIVE segment exhibited positive mean scores for the resource protection attitude factor (.25) and the informed attitude factor (.16). Additionally, this group had a negative mean score on the counter-mission attitude factor (-.30). Taken together, it is possible that members of this segment generally hold opinions consistent with most land management agencies, and they value resource management efforts.

Although the UNSURE segment received a negative mean score on the resource protection attitudes factor (-.11), it received a positive mean score on the informed attitudes factor (.28). Furthermore, the segment received a strong, negative score on the counter-mission attitudes factor (-.33). Members of this group tend to agree with prevailing resource management philosophies and agree with informed resource attitudes, but weakly disagree with resource management concerns.

Lastly, members of the UNSUPPORTIVE segment are characterized by a negative mean score on the resource protection attitude factor (-.52), indicating that they tend to disagree with stewardship efforts. The mean regression score exhibited by this segment on countermission attitudes (-.07) is very close to the mean of zero, suggesting a neutral stance. Individuals in this segment tend to have some knowledge of resource management, as the

²Values below p=.05 indicate that at least some groups are significantly different.

Note: Letter superscripts that are identical indicate that group scores are not significantly different. Composite factor scores were calculated using the regression method.

mean score for the informed attitudes factor is positive (.12), though weak. The results of this analysis suggest that the UNFAMILIAR segment (n=716) is not only unfamiliar with CERP but knows little of the simpler (Resource Protection) and more complex (Informed Resource Attitudes) issues that arise in south Florida national parks. The UNSUPPORTIVE of CERP segment (n=25) expressed relatively strong disagreement with resource protection items, yet was more positive toward the Informed Resource Attitudes than the UNFAMILIAR segment. The small size of this segment makes further analysis difficult. Consistent with other findings, the SUPPORTIVE of CERP group, agrees with many concerns associated with resource management in south Florida national parks.

Perceived Constraints to Visiting South Florida National Parks

A series of questions measured survey respondents' perceived constraints to visiting the four national parks and preserves in south Florida (Everglades National Park, Biscayne National Park, Big Cypress National Preserve, and Dry Tortugas National Park). Principal components factor analysis with a varimax rotation reduced eight specific constraints questions (forced) to three factors that explain 58.8 percent of the variance (see Table 57). An exploratory approach was used in conducting the factor analysis. Some items (see Table 26) were removed because their statistical properties were not solid. The questions about public transportation are one example of items that could not be included in the factor analysis

. The first composite variable is labeled 'Activity Constraints' and is composed of four items. These items are 'There is little for me to do at these national parks and preserves,' 'Visitors have to get muddy and wet to really see these national parks and preserves,' 'There are too many rules and regulations at these national parks and preserves,' and 'There are too many bugs, spiders, and snakes at national parks and preserves.' These items tend to be reasons why people are not interested in visiting. Based on Cronbach's alpha, the internal reliability score is .63.

The second composite variable is labeled 'Travel Constraints' and is composed of two items. The items are 'It costs too much to travel to these parks and preserves,' and 'These national parks and preserves are too far away'. The internal reliability score, based on Cronbach's alpha, is .67, quite high for a two item composite variable.

The third composite variable is labeled 'Time Constraints' and is composed of two items. The items are 'I have no time for visiting these national parks and preserves' and 'I have too many family responsibilities'. The internal reliability score, based on Cronbach's alpha, is .45.

Activity constraints interfere with one's ability to participate in one or more activities. Travel constraints hamper transportation to a desired destination. Time constraints reduce the amount of time available for recreation activities. The latter is often an indication of a person's willingness to make a priority of visiting national parks. Persons who indicate a lack of time may be very busy or simply engaged in other activities that have more appeal to them than visiting parks.

Analysis of variance was used to examine differences between CERP segments in terms of these perceived constraints. Mean regression factor scores for each segment were used to compare responses. Table 58 depicts the results. Note that no statistically significant differences across segments was found for the time constraint factor.

Table 57. Exploratory factor analysis of outdoor recreation constraints questions

Items	Loading	Eigen- values	Percent Variance	Cronbach Alpha
Activity Constraints		2.89	36.14	.63
There is little for me to do at these parks and preserves	.78			
There are too many rules and regulations at these				
parks and preserves	.70			
Visitors have to get muddy and wet to really see these				
parks and preserves	.69			
There are too many bugs, spiders, and snakes at				
parks and preserves	.63			
Travel Constraints		1.16	14.47	.67
These parks and preserves are too far away	.82			
It costs too much to travel to these parks and preserves	.82			
Time Constraints ¹		.95	11.81	.45
I have no time for visiting these parks and preserves	.83	.,,		
I have too many family responsibilities'	.74			

¹The composite variable 'Time constraints' has a low Cronbach's alphas and may not be a reliable measure

Table 58. Differences¹ in recreation constraints to visiting national parks across CERP segments.

Constraint Factor	UNFAMILIAR n=716	SUPPORTIVE n=587	UNSURE n=41	UNSUPPORTIVE n=25	F	p^2
Activity	.07ª	10 ^b	.12ª	$.08^{a}$	2.8	.041
Travel	.16 ^b	19 ^{ab}	04 ^{ab}	30 ^a	11.4	<.001
Time	.05	07	.03	.18	1.5	.212

¹Numbers represent average scores. All data have been converted to z-scores. A value of "0" represents the mean. Values lower than "0" are below the average score, values greater than "0" are above the average.

²Values below p=.05 indicate that at least some groups are significantly different.

Note: Letter superscripts that are identical indicate that group scores are not significantly different.

The UNFAMILIAR segment was characterized by positive mean scores indicating that this group tend to perceive constraints for the Activity and Travel Factors in ways that were different than the other groups. But the activity and time factors were near the mean. The strongest mean score was found to exist among the travel constraints factor (.16), though only moderate in magnitude.

Unlike the UNFAMILIAR with CERP segment, the SUPPORTIVE segment exhibited negative mean scores for two constraints factors. This can be interpreted to mean that members of this segment tend not to perceive constraints to national park visitation and that they were significantly different than other groups. While the activity constraint factor depicts a weak mean score (-.10), the factor with the strongest mean score is the travel constraint (-.19). This means that those in this segment tend to perceive travel-related constraints as less likely to impede a desired visit to a national park than the UNFAMILIAR segment.

Members of the UNSURE of CERP segment tended to perceive recreation activity constraints with a mean score for this factor of .12. The mean score for the travel constraint factor (-.04) is near zero, the mean across all segments.

Those in the UNSUPPORTIVE of CERP segment tend not to perceive travel-related constraints, as the mean score for that factor is -.30. This score was not statistically different from the SUPPORTIVE segment's score of -.19. A weak, positive mean score was produced for the activity constraint factor score (.08) suggesting that members of this segment may perceive such constraints, but .08 is very close to the group mean of zero, suggesting little perceived constraint.

These results provide evidence that lack of familiarity with CERP is also related to the presence of constraints to park visitation. From these results and other patterns evident in this report, a combination of lack of familiarity and contact with natural resources areas seems to be robustly related to lack of familiarity with CERP and an understanding of resource management issues in south Florida national parks.

Recreation Activity Participation

Survey respondents were asked whether they participate in particular outdoor recreation activities, several of which are commonly associated with south Florida national parks and preserves. Principal components factor analysis with a varimax rotation reduced 21 recreation activities to six factors, explaining 54.2 percent of the variance. Table 59 presents item frequencies, factor loadings, eigenvalues, variance explained, and reliability. Two factors, consumptive activities and wetland activities, were not used in the analysis due to low Cronbach Alpha scores. Composite scores were calculated for each of the remaining factors and then tested across the CERP segments (Table 60).

Table 59. Exploratory factor analysis of recreation activities participated in during the last 12 months.

Items	Frequency	Loading	Eigen- values	Percent Variance	Cronbach's Alpha
Resource appreciation activities			2.76	13.15	.75
Took a nature walk	1005	.73			
Drove through parks to observe nature	825	.71			
Watched wildlife	997	.68			
Hiked several miles in parks or forests	468	.61			
Visited an historic home or site	719	.55			
Bird watched in parks or forests	264	.50			
Large boat and motorized water activitie	s		2.36	11.26	.73
Power-boated or motor-boated	562	.76			
Boated on Florida Bay	466	.72			
Sailed on lakes or ocean	472	.62			
Went jet skiing on lakes or ocean	367	.61			
Beach Activities			1.82	8.67	.68
Sunbathed	972	.78			
Swam in the ocean	99	.72			
Walked on the beach	1342	.69			
Self-powered water activities			1.78	8.49	.62
Went SCUBA diving	144	.80			
Went snorkeling	325	.73			
Canoed or kayaked	260	.52			
Consumptive			1.35	6.43	.31
Went hunting	62	.68			
Drove truck, motorcycle or ATV on trail	s 305	.58			
Went fishing	567	.57			
Wetland activities			1.31	6.25	.47
Took an airboat ride	183	.79			
Took a swamp tour	318	.76			

As its name implies, resource appreciation activities reflect an affinity for interaction with natural and historical resources. Large boat and motor-dependent water activities involve some form of extra-human power source. Beach activities include behaviors that take place on or near a beach. Diving using SCUBA equipment, snorkeling, and canoeing/kayaking make up the self-dependent water activities factor. Hunting, driving vehicles off roads, and fishing comprise the consumptive activities factor. Wetland activities involve venturing into swamps or similar areas.

Analysis of variance was used to describe differences between the four CERP segments in terms of recreation activity participation. Mean regression factor scores for each segment

were used to compare responses. Table 60 depicts results. Note that the resource appreciative activity factor, the large boat water activity factor, and the self-dependent water activity factor exhibit statistically significant differences across segments.

Table 60. Recreation activity participation across the four CERP segments.

Activity Factor	UNFAMILIAR n=944 mean ¹	SUPPORTIVE n=709 mean	UNSURE n=58 mean	UNSUPPORTIVE n=30 mean	F	p^2
Resource Appreciative	22 ^a	.28°	.18 ^{bc}	09 ^{ab}	36.6	<.001
Large Boat Activities	09 ^a	.10ª	.25 ^a	.04ª	6.0	<.001
Beach Activities	.02	01	14	15	.7	.540
Self-Depender Water Activiti		.15 ^{bc}	.22°	24ª	10.8	<.001

Numbers represent average scores. All data have been converted to z-scores. A value of "0" represents the mean. Values lower than "0" are below the average score, values greater than "0" are above the average.

Note: Letter superscripts that are identical indicate that group scores are not significantly different.

Members of the UNFAMILIAR segment tended to not participate in resource appreciative activities (-.22), large boat water activity activities (-.09), and self-dependent water activities (-.11). Conversely, members of the SUPPORTIVE segment tended to participate in activities in the three significant factors. This segment had positive mean scores for the activity factors: .28 for the resource appreciative activity factor, .10 for the large boat water activity factor, and .15 for the self-dependent water activity factor. Note that for this group, the strongest tendency is to participate in resource appreciative activities.

The UNSURE about CERP segment tended to participate in outdoor recreation activities. For this group, the resource appreciative factor score was .18, a positive score but somewhat lower than the SUPPORTIVE segment. The large boat water activity factor score was .25 and the self-dependent water activity factor score was .22.

Lastly, the UNSUPPORTIVE segment yielded weak mean scores on the resource appreciative activity factor (-.09) and the large boat water activity factor (.04). The self-dependent water activities had a clearly negative score of (-.24). Members of this group tended not to participate in activities in this factor.

²Values below p=.05 indicate that at least some groups are significantly different.

Fishing: Chi-square tests revealed a statistically significant difference across segments of respondents based on participation in fishing, and fishing in canals. No differences were found for participation in fishing for bass and fishing in saltwater. A small but statistically significant relationship (Chi-square = 12.4; p < .006) for participation in fishing is presented in Table 61. Respondents who fished were less likely to be in the UNFAMILIAR segment and more likely to be in the SUPPORTIVE segment of CERP.

Table 61. Participation in fishing by CERP segments.

	Participated in Fishing?			
	Yes Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	No Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	Total	
UNFAMILIAR	288 (322)	696 (662)	984	
	29.3%	70.7%	100%	
SUPPORTIVE	264 (239)	466 (491)	730	
	36.2%	63.8%	100%	
UNSURE	24 (20)	36 (40)	60	
	40.0%	60.0%	100%	
UNSUPPORTIVE	14 (10)	18 (22)	32	
	43.8%	56.3%	100%	
Total	590	1216	1806	
	31.9%	68.1%	100%	

Chi-square = 12.4; p < .006

Note: Expected frequencies are what would be observed if there were no relationship between how respondents answered the two questions

Chi-square analysis identified a statistically significant relationship between fishing in freshwater canals and the CERP segments (see Table 62). The relationship was weak (Chi-square = 9.1; p = .028). Respondents who fished in freshwater canals were slightly more likely to be in the UNFAMILIAR segment and in the UNSUPPORTIVE segment. It is important to note that only nine respondents who fished in freshwater canals are in the UNSUPPORTIVE segment.

Table 62. Participation in fishing in freshwater canals by CERP segments.

	Participates in Fishing	in Freshwater Canals	
	Yes Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	No Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	Total
UNFAMILIAR	102 (95)	186 (193)	288
	29.3%	70.7%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	78 (87)	186 (177)	264
	36.2%	63.8%	100%
UNSURE	6 (8)	18 (16)	24
	25.0%	75.0%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	9 (5)	5 (9)	14
	43.8%	56.3%	100%
Total	195	395	590
	33.1%	66.9%	100%

Chi-square = 9.1; p < .028

Note: Expected frequencies are what would be observed if there were no relationship between how respondents answered the two questions

Chi-square analysis identified no relationship between fishing for bass (Chi-square = 3.2; p = .36) or fishing in saltwater (Chi-square = .74; p = .86) and CERP segments. Having participated in fishing played a minor role in awareness and support for CERP, and where it did play a role it tended toward support for CERP.

Visitation of National Parks in South Florida by CERP Segments

Everglades National Park: Chi-square tests revealed a statistically significant relationship (Chi-square = 69.7; p < .001) across segments in terms of respondents' visitation to Everglades National Park in the twelve months preceding data collection. As Table 63 illustrates, the three segments possessing familiarity with the restoration plan (SUPPORTIVE, UNSURE, and UNSUPPORTIVE) exhibited higher than expected frequencies for having visited the park. The UNFAMILIAR segment yielded lower than expected frequencies for having Everglades National Park in the last 12 months (n = 185). This means that respondents who have visited Everglades National Park were more likely to be familiar with CERP.

Table 63. Visits to Everglades National Park in the last 12 months by CERP segments.

	Yes Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	No Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	Total
UNFAMILIAR	185 (263)	41 (563)	826
	22.4%	77.6%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	295 (226)	413 (483)	708
	41.7%	58.3%	100%
UNSURE	25 (18)	32 (39)	57
	43.9%	56.1%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	12 (10)	20 (22)	32
	37.5%	62.5%	100%
Total	517	1106	1623
	31.9%	68.1%	100%

 $\overline{\text{Chi-square}} = 69.7; p < .001$

Note: Expected frequencies are what would be observed if there were no relationship between how respondents answered the two questions

Biscayne National Park: Chi-square analysis (see Table 64) did not reveal a statistically significant difference among segments in terms of respondents' visitation to Biscayne National Park in the twelve months preceding data collection (Chi-square = 4.3). That is, one cannot infer whether one visited Biscayne National Park or not based solely on CERP segment membership.

Table 64. Visits to Biscayne National Park in the last 12 months by CERP segments.

	Yes Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	No Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	Total
UNFAMILIAR	145 (140)	354 (359)	499
	29.1%	70.9%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	154 (152)	389 (391)	543
	28.4%	71.6%	100%
UNSURE	7 (12)	37 (32)	44
	15.9%	84.1%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	5 (7)	20 (18)	25
	20.0%	80.0%	100%
Total	311	800	1111
	28.0%	72.0%	100%

Note: Expected frequencies are what would be observed if there were no relationship between how respondents answered the two questions

Dry Tortugas National Park: Chi-square analysis (see Table 65) could not be used to determine if there was a significant relationship between membership in CERP segments and respondents' visitation to Dry Tortugas National Park in the twelve months preceding data collection (Chi-square = 2.2). This is due to small cell sizes (<5) for the UNSURE and UNSUPPORTIVE respondents who had visited Dry Tortugas National Park. Frequencies are presented in Table 65.

Table 65. Visits to Dry Tortugas National Park in the last 12 months by CERP segments.

	Yes Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	No Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	Total
UNFAMILIAR	31	236	267
	11.6%	88.4%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	45	420	465
	9.7%	90.3%	100%
UNSURE	2	37	39
	5.1%	94.9%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	1	17	18
	5.6%	94.4%	100%
Total	79	710	789
	10.0%	90.0%	100%

Note: Expected frequencies are what would be observed if there were no relationship between how respondents answered the two questions

Big Cypress National Preserve: Chi-square analysis revealed a statistically significant relationship (Chi-square = 19.0; p < .001) across segments in terms of respondents' visitation to Big Cypress National Preserve in the twelve months preceding data collection. As Table 66 illustrates, the three segments possessing familiarity with the restoration plan (SUPPORTIVE, UNSURE, and UNSUPPORTIVE) exhibited higher than expected frequencies for having visited the preserve. The UNFAMILIAR segment yielded below expected frequencies for having visited Big Cypress National Preserve.

Table 66. Visits to Big Cypress National Preserve in the last 12 months by CERP segments.

	Yes Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	No Observed (Expected) Percent of Segment	Total
UNFAMILIAR	44 (70)	301(275)	345
	12.8%	87.2%	100%
SUPPORTIVE	131 (109)	407 (429)	538
	24.3%	75.7%	100%
UNSURE	13 (10)	36 (39)	49
	26.5%	73.5%	100%
UNSUPPORTIVE	5 (4)	16 (17)	21
	23.8%	76.2%	100%
Total	193	760	953
	20.3%	79.7%	100%

Chi-square = 19.0, p<.001

Note: Expected frequencies are what would be observed if there were no relationship between how respondents answered the two questions

Summary

Four subgroups of respondents were created based on their familiarity and level of support for CERP. To further understand the characteristics of these groups, tests were made for differences in attitudes and behaviors toward south Florida national parks. Results suggest that people involved with a wide range of activities associated with national parks and outdoor recreation tend also to be associated with support for CERP. Those that are unfamiliar with CERP are also less likely to participate in outdoor recreation, visit south Florida national parks, and agree with behaviors undesirable in natural resource areas. Less clear are the characteristics of those who do not support CERP since this group was small in number. Results tenuously suggest this unsupportive group is active in outdoor recreation, not constrained from visiting south Florida national parks, and is educated. This segment may include multiple subgroups, but further research is needed to understand the reasoning behind the opposition.

These data provide readers the opportunity to better understand, geographically locate and then communicate effectively and efficiently with summer residents of south Florida about the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

Appendix A

Questionnaire

Structure of this document:

Directions to be programmed in to CATI are in italics as are instructions to interviewers.

Questionnaire is divided into modules. Questions or question sections are numbered starting with #1 in each section of each module.

INTRODUCTORY SCREEN MODULE

First Phone Contact: (Switch to Spanish from English if needed) _____ and I am calling from Clemson University. This is an opinion 1a. Hello, my name is _ poll being conducted for the National Park Service. We are not selling anything and your participation is voluntary. We are randomly contacting people in south Florida to conduct an opinion poll on residents' feelings about recreation and south Florida national parks and preserves. 1b. Of those people 18 years of age or older, may I speak with the person who had the most recent birthday? ____ Self Someone else—repeat introduction 1a. above. Your opinions are very important to us. You will be speaking for many people like yourself. Is this a 1c. good time to ask you some questions or would another time be better for you? On average, it will take less than 20 minutes to share your answers. Agree _ Refuse Callback: _____ Date ____ Time--Ask First Name: ____ **Call Back Text** calling from Clemson University. We recently called to conduct an opinion poll with (First Name). (First Name) had given us this time and date to call back. Is this still a good time for (First Name) to complete the interview? (First Name) comes to the phone: __ and I am calling from Clemson University. We are randomly contacting Hello, my name is people throughout south Florida to conduct an opinion poll on residents' feelings about recreation and south Florida national parks. Your opinions are very important to us and we are interviewing only a select number of people—we are not selling anything. Is this a good time to ask you some questions or would another time be better for you? On average, it will take less than 20 minutes to share your answers. (If still a poor time, return to 1d for a new call back appointment) (If bilingual ask preference for Spanish or English version of the survey) TP1 Individual Characteristics Spanish interview ___ English interview Creole interview

Read this statement to participant

The Paperwork Reduction Act requires approval of all federal government surveys by the Office of Management and Budget. This survey has been approved under this Act. The Office of Management and Budget control number and expiration date is available at your request. Additional information about this survey and its approval is available at your request. The

questions I would like to ask will only take about 17 minutes to complete. All of your answers are voluntary and confidential.

If participant requests further information about the above statement provide the appropriate component(s) from below:

OMB Approval number: (Assigned)
Expiration Date: June 13, 2005
Person Collecting and Analyzing Information: Robert Bixler

263 Lehotsky Hall

Clemson, SC 29634-0735 Phone: 864-656-4849.

16 U.S.C. 1a-7 authorizes collection of this information. This information will be used by park managers to better serve the public. Response to this request is voluntary. No action may be taken against you for refusing to supply the information requested. The permanent data will not have your telephone number recorded. The data collected through surveys may be disclosed to the Department of Justice when relevant to litigation or anticipated litigation, or to appropriate Federal, State, local, or foreign agencies responsible for investigating or prosecuting a violation of the law.

You may direct comments on the number of minutes required to respond, or on any other aspect of this survey to:

Information Collection Clearance Officer, WASO Administrative Program Center National Park Service 1849 C Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20240

LEISURE BEHAVIOR MODULE

	taken a vacation that was at least two nights away from your home in the last 12 months? Visit Characteristics
x	Yes Go to Question 2 x
x	No Go to Question 3 x
What was	s the longest vacation you have taken in the last 12 months? TP2 Trip/Visit Characteristics
x a f	ew days
x on	
x tw	o weeks
x thr	ree or more weeks.
What are	two of your favorite indoor or outdoor recreation activities or hobbies?
x	Record Response
x	Record Response
common,	the following activities have you done in the last 12 months? Some of these activities are not if you have not heard of any of these activities, please say so. (<i>code participated</i> , <i>or</i>) TP3-Individual Activities and Uses of Park Resources
v W	ent on an airboat ride
	alked on the beach
x Bi	cycled
	rd watched with binoculars in parks or forests
	noed or kayaked
	ent SCUBA diving
	ove on trails in a truck, motorcycle or all-terrain vehicle
	ove through parks on the road to look at nature and wildlife
	ked several miles in parks or forests
	ent hunting
	ent jet-skiing or used a personal watercraft on lakes or ocean
x To	ook a nature walk
x Pic	enicked at a park or forest
x Sa	iled on lakes or the ocean
	ent snorkeling
x Su	nbathed
x Sv	vam in the ocean
	nt camped in parks or forests
	sited a museum (art, science or history, adult or children's)
x W	ater skied or went wake boarding on lakes or the ocean
	atched wildlife
x Bo	pated on Florida Bay
	ewed a race at Homestead Motor Speedway
	wer-boated or motor-boated
x To	ok a swamp tour such as Everglades Swamp Safari, Billy's Swamp Safari, Safari Park or
	ner similar tour.
	sited Elliott Key or Boca Chita Key sited an historic home or site.
л V1	shou an instance home of she.

5.	Do you go fishing? TP3-Individual Activities and Uses of Park Resources
	No –go to question 6
	Yes—go to 5a
	5a. Have you:
	been freshwater fishing
	been saltwater fishing
	been fishing in a freshwater canal
	been fishing specifically for bass
	fished in Florida Bay
	fished around the Dry Tortugas Area
	fished around Elliott Key
	fished around Boca Chita Key
6.	Can you give us two examples of U.S. national parks and preserves in south Florida that you have either heard of or have visited? TP2 Trip/Visit Characteristics
	(Record verbatim correct or not)
	CONSTRAINTS TO VISITING NATIONAL PARKS MODULE
1.	We would like to know if you have heard of the four national parks and preserves in south Florida AND whether you have visited any of them in the last 12 months. TP3-Individual Activities and Uses of Park Resources
	Everglades National Park
	x Heard of before now
	x Visited last 12 months-go to xa.
	xa. Have you purchased a Yearly Pass to the Everglades National Park at any time in the last five
	years?
	x Yes
	x No
	Λ 110
	Biscayne National Park
	x Heard of before now
	x Visited last 12 months
	Dry Tortugas National Park
	x Heard of before now
	x Visited last 12 months
	Big Cypress National Preserve
	x Heard of before now
	x Visited last 12 months
Techni	ical Note: CATI will categorize respondent into one of 3 categories based on the above answers:
Unfam	iliar with all (Go to Question 2below);
	its but at least some familiarity (Go to Question 3 below);
	et one visit to at least one park in the last 12 months (Go to Question 4 below).

Questions for 'Unfamiliar with all four parks'

2.	The four national parks and preserves I asked you about are located in south Florida. These parks protect natural and historic sites for people to enjoy. Park visitors go to these parks to see wild animals and plants, to hike trails, to go fishing, and to learn about history. At two of the parks people can swim and dive in the ocean. Some of the parks offer tent camping, cabins, guided wildlife tours on boats and trams, and small museums. Some parks include restored buildings, ship wrecks, and signs of past cultures. There are places to picnic along with restrooms and water, but NO ball fields, NO swimming pools and NO amusement park rides. These are large wild parks compared to parks you find in a city. Most visitors spend a half to a full day to visit any one of these parks. Is this the type of park you would be VERY interested in visiting? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	 x Yes go to Constraints Questions x No go to Constraints Questions x Not sure go to Constraints Questions
3.	You haven't visited any of the four national parks and preserves in the last 12 months. Did you want to but could not, or are you not very interested in visiting any of these parks? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	 x wanted to but couldn't- go to Constraints Questions x not interested in visiting- go to Constraints Questions x Not sure go to Constraints Questions
4.	In the last 12 months did you visit these national parks and preserves as many times as you wanted to? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	 x Yes-skip Constraints Questions -Go to next module x No-go to Constraints Questions x Not surego to Constraints Questions
Constrai	ints Questions
I read ea strongly	ald like to understand why some people do not visit the national parks and preserves in south Florida. As ach reason for not visiting national parks and preserves in south Florida, please tell me whether you disagree, disagree, are neutral, agree or strongly agree or don't know that this reason keeps you from any of the four national parks and preserves in south Florida.
1.	I have no time for visiting national parks and preserves TP1 Individual Characteristics x strongly disagree x disagree x neutral x agree x strongly agree x DK/RF
2.	I do not visit national parks because I speak a language other than English. TP1 Individual Characteristics x strongly disagree x disagree x neutral x agree x strongly agree x DK/RF

3.	It seems like park visitors have to get muddy and wet to really see these parks and preserves. TP2-Trip/Visit Chracteristics
4.	There are too many rules and regulations at these parks and preserves TP2-Trip/Visit Chracteristics x strongly disagree x disagree x neutral x agree x strongly agree x strongly agree x DK/RF
6.	There's nothing for me to do at these parks and preserves TP1 Individual Characteristics x strongly disagree x disagree x neutral x agree x strongly agree x Strongly agree x DK/RF
7.	I don't like to do nature activities x strongly disagree x disagree x neutral x agree x strongly agree x strongly agree x bK/RF
8.	There are too many bugs, spiders and snakes at national parks and preserves TP2-Trip/Visit Characteristics x strongly disagree x disagree x neutral x agree x strongly agree x strongly agree x DK/RF
9.	I am concerned about crime in parks and preserves TP1 Individual Characteristics x strongly disagree x disagree x neutral x agree x strongly agree x strongly agree x DK/RF

10.	It is too easy to get lost at national parks and preserves TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x strongly disagree
	x disagree
	x neutral
	x agree
	x strongly agree
	x DK/RF
11.	There is no public transportation such as buses that go to these parks and preserves
	TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x strongly disagree
	x disagree
	x neutral
	x agree
	x strongly agree
	x DK/RF
12.	Friends or family can not go to these parks and preserves when I can go TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x strongly disagree
	x disagree
	x neutral
	x agree
	x strongly agree
	x DK/RF
13.	My friends/family are not interested in going to national parks and preserves TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x strongly disagree
	x disagree
	x neutral
	x agree
	x strongly agree
	x DK/RF
14.	I have too many family responsibilities TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x strongly disagree
	x disagree
	x neutral
	x agree
	x strongly agree
	x DK/RF
15.	It costs too much to travel to these national parks and preserves TP2-Trip/Visit Characteristics
	x strongly disagree
	x disagree
	x neutral
	x agree
	x strongly agree
	x DK/RF
	

16.	The national parks and preserves are too far away TP2-Trip/Visit Characteristics
	x strongly disagree
	x disagree x neutral
	x agree
	x agree x strongly agree
	x DK/RF
17.	My health or a family member's health does not allow me to visit national parks and preserves
	TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x strongly disagree
	x disagree
	x neutral
	x agree
	x strongly agree
	x DK/RF
18.	The court Floride notional newly and processing give many complex to vicitors TD2 Trin/Vicit Characteristics
10.	The south Florida national parks and preserves give poor service to visitors. TP2-Trip/Visit Characteristics
	x strongly disagree
	x disagree x neutral
	x agree
	x agree x strongly agree
	x DK/RF
	X DR/RI
19.	The south Florida national parks and preserves are uncomfortable places for people of my race or ethnic group. TP2-Trip/Visit Characteristics x strongly disagree
	x disagree
	x uisagree x neutral
	x agree x strongly agree
	x DK/RF
	A DIVIN
	GENERAL PARK ISSUES MODULE
and pro	llowing sentences describe a wide range of attitudes held by people about south Florida national parks eserves. For each statement please tell me whether you strongly disagree, disagree, are neutral, agree, or y agree with it, or whether you are not sure.
1.	Letting fish populations recover by closing areas to fishing is important, even if it is inconvenient to people who want to fish in these areas. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree
	disagree
	neutral
	agree
	strongly agree
	DK,RF.

2.	It is acceptable for park visitors to pick wildflowers, and remove pieces of coral, or Indian artifacts
	while visiting national parks and preserves. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management
	strongly disagree
	disagree
	neutral
	agree
	strongly agree
	DK,RF.
3.	The removal of plants and animals not native to south Florida national parks and preserves by park
	managers should be a high priority. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management
	strongly disagree
	disagree
	neutral
	agree
	agree strongly agree
	Strongry agree DK,RF.
	DK,Kt .
4.	Panthers, bears, and other large wild animals should be removed from south Florida national parks and
	preserves for the safety of visitors. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management
	strongly disagree
	disagree
	neutral
	agree
	strongly agree
	DK,RF.
5.	National parks and preserves are a good place to let go of unwanted pets such as snakes, fish or birds.
	TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management
	strongly disagree
	disagree
	neutral
	agree
	strongly agree
	DK,RF.
6.	National parks and preserves should set controlled fires to imitate the ecological effects of naturally
0.	occurring fires. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management
	strongly disagree
	disagree neutral
	agree strongly agree
	Strongry agree DK,RF.
	DK,KT.
7.	South Florida national parks and preserves are a good use of taxpayers' money.
•	TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management
	strongly disagree
	disagree
	usagree neutral
	agree
	agree strongly agree
	Strongry agree DK,RF.
	~

Even if I were to never visit a national park, I am happy that they exist. TA-7 Individual Opinions on
Park Management
strongly disagree
disagree
neutral
agree
strongly agree
DK,RF.
The national parks and preserves need more rangers to enforce laws and rules. TA-7 Individual Opinions
on Park Management
strongly disagree
disagree
neutral
agree
strongly agree
Strongry agree DK,RF.
National parks and preserves are important places even if many people do not visit them. TA-7 Individual
Opinions on Park Management
strongly disagree
disagree
neutral
agree
strongly agree
DK,RF.
Only people who deeply respect nature and history should be encouraged to visit national parks and
preserves. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management
strongly disagree
disagree
neutral
agree
48166
strongly agree
strongly agree DK,RF.
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral agree
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree strongly agree DK,RF.
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should add sports fields, swimming pools or golf courses to attract more
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should add sports fields, swimming pools or golf courses to attract more visitors. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree bK,RF. National parks and preserves should add sports fields, swimming pools or golf courses to attract more visitors. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should add sports fields, swimming pools or golf courses to attract more visitors. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree disagree
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree bK,RF. National parks and preserves should add sports fields, swimming pools or golf courses to attract more visitors. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree disagree neutral
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should add sports fields, swimming pools or golf courses to attract more visitors. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree disagree neutral agree
strongly agree DK,RF. National parks and preserves should emphasize serving visitors over protecting nature. Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree bK,RF. National parks and preserves should add sports fields, swimming pools or golf courses to attract more visitors. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree disagree neutral

15.	National parks and preserves should protect natural and cultural resources even if it means severely reducing the number of visitors to parks. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree DK,RF.
	COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES RESTORATION MODULE
Intervie	wer:
a few que while al restorati \$8 billion	ing to tell you some facts about the plan underway to restore the Everglades ecosystem and then ask you nestions. The goal of the restoration is to return enough flowing water to the Everglades ecosystem, so continuing to provide an additional water supply to the people of south Florida. The planned ion, called the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, will take 30 years to compete and will cost on dollars. The cost will be split between the federal government and the state of Florida. The plan is and balancing the water needs of the natural system and the human system won't be easy.
1a.	How familiar are you with the current governmental plan to restore the Everglades ecosystem?
	 a. I didn't know there was a plan to restore the Everglades. Go To 1b. b. Yes, I am aware that there is a plan to restore the Everglades. Go To 2. c. Yes, I am very familiar with the restoration effort. Go To 2.
1b.	Now that you have heard a little about the plan to restore the Everglades, are you
	 a. Strongly in favor of the plan b. In favor of the plan c. Neutral about the plan d. Against the plan e. Strongly against the plan <go demographic="" module="" to=""></go>
2.	Do you support this plan to restore the Everglades ecosystem? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management x. Yesgot to 3 x. Nogo to 2b x. Not Sure—go to 2b
	 2b. Do you have concerns about the restoration of the Everglades ecosystem? x. Yes—Record Reason or RF—go to Question 4 x. No—go to Question 4 x. Maybe—Record Reason or RF—go to Question 4
3.	How much do you support the Everglades restoration? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management x. A little, x. Somewhat x. A lot x. Not sure x. RF

4.	The extra water saved through the restoration process will be used to help the natural environment, and farmers and to provide more water for urban users. Which of these (environment, farmers, urban users) do you think is the most important use? The second most important use? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management	
	(Code, most important (1), second most important (2), third most important (3) of DK,RF) the environment farmers	
	urban users (or the urban water supply) DK, RF	
5.	Do you think the Everglades restoration will benefit , harm , or not affect your family's livelihood? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management Benefit	
	Harm Not Affect DK/RF	
6.	Do you think the Everglades restoration will benefit, harm, or not affect your family's quality of life? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management Benefit Harm Not Affect DK/RF	
7.	Do you think the Everglades restoration will benefit, harm, or not affect the urban water supply in south Florida? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management Benefit Harm Not Affect DK/RF	
8.	Do you think the Everglades restoration will benefit, harm, or not affect the natural environment of south Florida? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management Benefit Harm Not Affect DK/RF	
9.	Do you think the Everglades restoration will provide more, less, or no change in flood control for your neighborhood? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management More Less No Change DK/RF	
10.	Do you think Everglades restoration will increase, decrease, or not change your ability to use national parks and preserves and other natural areas for recreation? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Managemen Increase Decrease Not Change DK/RF Does not apply to me—I do not recreate outdoors	

True or False Questions:

The restoration of the Everglades ecosystem involves state and federal government agencies and private groups, many different projects, and lots of science and engineering. To find out how much the people of south Florida have been able to learn about the restoration process, we would like to ask you a few 'true' or 'false' questions. Please respond true, false or not sure to these questions.

1.	The water flowing into the south Florida ecosystem will be made cleaner than it is today. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management True FalseDK/RF
2.	The restoration process will require removing most of the canals and levees in south Florida. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park ManagementTrue False DK/RF
3.	The restoration will make more water available for both the environment and people by storing water now sent to the ocean after a hard rain. Ta-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management TrueFalseDK/RF
4.	Florida Bay is part of the Everglades ecosystem. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park ManagementTrueFalseDK/RF
5.	Biscayne Bay is part of the Everglades ecosystem. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park ManagementTrue False DK/RF
Frade-	off questions:
1.	Would you support the restoration effort if it: Improved the health of the Everglades ecosystem, but increased the risk of flooding on some farms in south Florida? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management Yes No DK/RF
2.	Would you support the restoration effort if it: Improved the health of the Everglades ecosystem but required filling in some of the canals currently used for bass fishing? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management Yes No DK/RF
3.	Would you support the restoration effort if it: Improved flood control and the water supply for people but did not improve the health of the Everglades ecosystem? TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management YesNoDK/RF

Importance of Protecting the Everglades Ecosystem

I am going to read you reasons why some people think it is important to protect the Everglades ecosystem. For each reason, please tell me whether you think it is very important, important, neutral, unimportant or very unimportant to you:

1.	Protecting the endangered Cape Sable seaside sparrow. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management very unimportant unimportant neutral important very important Very important DK/RF
2.	Protecting the endangered Florida manatee or sea cow. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management very unimportant unimportant neutral important very important very important DK/RF
3.	Protecting the coral reefs. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management very unimportant unimportant neutral important very important very important DK/RF
4.	Protecting the supply of clean water to the Everglades ecosystem. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management very unimportant neutral important very important DK/RF
5.	Protecting the health of the water supply to south Florida residents. TA-7 Individual Opinions on Park Management very unimportant neutral important very important DK/RF

DEMOGRAPHICS MODULE

For summary purposes, I need to ask you a few questions about yourself. These questions help us make sure we are giving a voice to all types of people. By law, all your answers are confidential.

1.	Are you a full-time year round resident of south Florida? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	yes Go to 1a no Go to 1b other RF/DK—go to 1c
1a.	How many years have you lived in south Florida? TP1 Individual Characteristics ENTER RESPONSE IN YEARS (and/or months)—Go to Question 2
1b.	Are you a part-time resident of south Florida? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	yes—How many months of the year do you live in south Florida?
	ENTER ANSWERgo to 1c
	no—How many months of the year do you spend in south Florida?
	ENTER ANSWERgo to 1c
1c.	What other state or country do you live in part of the year? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	ENTER ANSWER
2.	What Florida city or community do you live in or near? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	ENTER RESPONSE or DK, RF
3.	What is your zip code in Florida? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	ENTER RESPONSE or DK, RF
4.	How long have you lived in your current community, town or city in south Florida? (If you are a part-time resident, how many years have you been coming to Florida?) TP1 Individual Characteristics
	ENTER RESPONSE AS YEARS and/or MONTHS or DK, RF
5.	What is your year of birth? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	ENTER RESPONSE or DK, RF
6.	Record sex (only ask if unsure) TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x. Male x. Female
7.	Are you Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x. Yes> go to 7a. x. No> skip to 8.

x. Cuban x. Puerto Rican x. Dominican Republic x. Nicaraguan x. Haitian x. Other SPECIFY> x. DK,RF 8. What race or races do you identify yourself with? <pre>respondents may select more than one races</pre> Tell Individual Characteristics	7a.	which best describes your ethnic origin? TP1 Individual Characteristics
one race> [TP1 Individual Characteristics] x. American Indian or Alaska Native x. Asian x. Black or African American x. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander x. White 9. Were you born in the United States? [TP1 Individual Characteristics] x. Yes> skip to 11 x. No> ask 10 x. DK, RF 10. What year did you come to live in the United States? [TP1 Individual Characteristics] x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 11. At home do you mostly speak some other language besides English? [TP1 Individual Characteristics] x. Yes> skip to 11a x. No> ask 12 11a. What is this language? [TP1 Individual Characteristics] x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 12. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? Stop me when I reach the highest level you have completed. [TP1 Individual Characteristics] x. 8th grade or less x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)</or></or></or>		x. Puerto Rican x. Dominican Republic x. Nicaraguan x. Haitian x. Other <specify></specify>
x. Asian x. Black or African American x. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander x. White 9. Were you born in the United States? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. Yes> skip to 11 x. No> ask 10 x. DK, RF 10. What year did you come to live in the United States? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 11. At home do you mostly speak some other language besides English? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. Yes> skip to 11a x. No> ask 12 11a. What is this language? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 12. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? Stop me when I reach the highest level you have completed. TP1 Individual Characteristics x. 8th grade or less x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)</or></or></or>	8.	
x. Yes> skip to 11 x. No> ask 10 x. DK, RF 10. What year did you come to live in the United States? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 11. At home do you mostly speak some other language besides English? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. Yes> skip to 11a x. No> ask 12 11a. What is this language? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 12. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? Stop me when I reach the highest level you have completed. TP1 Individual Characteristics x. 8th grade or less x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)</or></or></or>		x. Asianx. Black or African Americanx. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
x. No> ask 10 x. DK, RF 10. What year did you come to live in the United States? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 11. At home do you mostly speak some other language besides English? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. Yes> skip to 11a x. No> ask 12 11a. What is this language? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 12. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? Stop me when I reach the highest level you have completed. TP1 Individual Characteristics x. 8th grade or less x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)</or></or></or>	9.	Were you born in the United States? TP1 Individual Characteristics
x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 11. At home do you mostly speak some other language besides English? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. Yes> skip to 11a x. No> ask 12 11a. What is this language? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 12. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? Stop me when I reach the highest level you have completed. TP1 Individual Characteristics x. 8th grade or less x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)</or></or></or>		x. No> ask 10
x. DK,RF 11. At home do you mostly speak some other language besides English? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. Yes> skip to 11a x. No> ask 12 11a. What is this language? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 12. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? Stop me when I reach the highest level you have completed. TP1 Individual Characteristics x. 8th grade or less x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)</or></or></or>	10.	What year did you come to live in the United States? TP1 Individual Characteristics
x. Yes> skip to 11a x. No> ask 12 11a. What is this language? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 12. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? Stop me when I reach the highest level you have completed. TP1 Individual Characteristics x. 8th grade or less x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)</or></or></or>		
x. No> ask 12 11a. What is this language? TP1 Individual Characteristics x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 12. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? Stop me when I reach the highest level you have completed. TP1 Individual Characteristics x. 8th grade or less x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)</or></or></or>	11.	At home do you mostly speak some other language besides English? TP1 Individual Characteristics
x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK,RF 12. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? Stop me when I reach the highest level you have completed. TP1 Individual Characteristics x. 8th grade or less x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)</or></or></or>		•
x. DK,RF What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? Stop me when I reach the highest level you have completed. TP1 Individual Characteristics x. 8th grade or less x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)</or></or></or>	11a.	What is this language? TP1 Individual Characteristics
highest level you have completed. TP1 Individual Characteristics x. 8th grade or less x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)</or></or></or>		
 x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""></or> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate</or> x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree</or> x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS) 	12.	
		 x. 9th - 11th grade x. High school graduate <or ged=""></or> x. Some college <or school="" technical="" trade="">, but did not graduate</or> x. Associate's <or school="" technical="" trade=""> degree</or> x. Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)

13.	Are you currently employed? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x. Yes-> skip to 13a x. No → skip to 13b. x. DK, NA → skip to 13b
13a.	is that full-time or part-time? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x. Full-time <go 13b="" 14="" <go="" part-time="" to="" x.=""> x. DK, NA <go 13b="" to=""></go></go>
13b.	Are you retired? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x. Yes x. No x. DK, RF
13c.	Are you a student? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x. Yes x. No x. DK, RF
13d.	Are you a full-time homemaker? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x. Yes x. No x. DK, RF
13e.	Are you between jobs? (unemployed) TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x. Yes x. No x. DK, RF
14.	How many children 15 years of age and under live with you? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x. ENTER RESPONSE x. DK, RF
15.	Does someone in your household own or lease a roadworthy car, truck or motorcycle? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	x. Yes x. No x. DK, RF
16.	Does anyone in your household own a boat? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	Yes No NS, DK

17.	Please tell me your family income last year? As I read these broad categories, stop me when I get to
	the correct category. TP1 Individual Characteristics
	If respondent answers with a category go to 'Thank You' toxt
	If respondent answers with a category go to 'Thank You' text.
	x. Less than \$15,000
	x. \$15,000 to \$29,999
	x. \$30,000 to \$34,999
	x. \$35,000 to \$49,999
	x. \$50,000 to \$74,999
	x. \$75,000 to \$99,999
	x. \$100,000 to 149,999
	x. \$150,000 or more
	x. Refusal, DK, NS Go to 18c
17a.	Would you tell us whether your total household income is above or below \$25,000? TP1 Individual Characteristics
	Below Above RF, DK

That is all the questions we have. Thank you for participating in a civic activity. Your answers will help south Florida and the national parks and preserves better serve the needs of all people like you.

Appendix B

'Descriptive Statistics'
'Translation of Survey Questions'

1b. Of those people 18 years of age or older, may I speak with the person in your household who had the most recent birthday? ***********************************				
1b. De las personas de 18 a¤os o m s en su hogar, puedo hablar con la persona que haya cumplido a¤os m s recientemente?				

Ib.	Pami moun ki gen 18 an oswa plis lakay o	ou a, Sske m ka	pale ak m	oun ki fenk sot fete fSt li?
1)	Self / La persona que respondi¢ / Mwen m	nenm	1806 100	0.0
2)		iciiiii	0 0.0	7.0
-/	Yon l•t moun - repeat introduction 1a. ab	ove then go to		
1c. Your opinions are very important to us. You will be speaking for many people like yourself. Is this a good time to ask you some questions or would another time be better for you? On average, it will take less than 20 minutes to share your answers. ***********************************				
1c.	Sus opiniones son muy importantes para n			
	mismo/a. "Es este un buen momento para			
**	promedio, le tomar menos de 20 minutos j			
	Opinyon w enp•tan anpil pou nou. Ou pral			V
IC.	poze w kŠk keksvon kounve a. oswa Šske	von l•t lŠ ta pi	i bon pou v	vou? An mwayŠn, sa ap pran mwens ke 20
	minit pou w bay repons ou yo.	J	1	,
1)	Agree / De acuerdo / Dak•	-go to 1e	1806 100	0.0
2)	Refuse / Rehusa / Refize	-end here	0.0	
3)	Callback / Vuelva a llamar / Rele ank•	-go to 1d.	0.0	
[If **	bilingual ask preference for Spanish or Eng	lish version of	the survey]
[Si	bilingue, pregunte preferencia]			
***	************	******	******	***********
1)	Spanish / Espayol / EptŠvyvov ann Espayol		510 20 2	
1) 2)	Spanish / Espa¤ol / EntŠvyou ann Espay•l English / Ingles / EntŠvyou ann Angle		510 28.2 1292 71	
3)	Creole / EntŠvyou an Krey•l		4 0.2	.5
υ,	eresie, zms vysu un meg 1		. 0.2	
	LEISU	J RE BEHAVI	OR MOD	ULE
1.	What was the longest vacation you have ta	aken in the last	12 months	s?
	Here are your choices			
***	***********	******	*****	*******
1.	1. "Cu les han sido las vacaciones m s largas que usted ha tomado en los			
£ltimos 12 meses? Estas son sus opciones: ***********************************				
_				
1.	Ki vakans ki pi long ou te janm pran nan l Men chwa ou genyen yo	12 dSnye mwa	ki sot pase	a la yo?
1)	have not taken a vacation in the last 12 mo	onths /		571 31.6
.,	no ha tomado vacaciones en los £ltimos 1			
	pa t janm pran vakans nan 12 dŠnye mwa	ki sot pase la y	/O	
2)	a few days / unos pocos d;as / kŠk jou	-		284 15.7
3)				431 23.9
	two weeks / dos semanas / de semŠn	. •		313 17.3
5)	three or more weeks. / tres semanas o m s.	/ twa semŚn c	swa plis.	207 11.5

01. Went on an airboat ride ************************************			
	Mont¢ en un bote de aire	**************	
01.	Pran woulib sou yon bato airboat		
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	188 10.4 1588 87.9 30 1.7	
	Walked on the beach	****************	
	Camin¢ en la playa	*****************	
02.	Pwomennen sou plaj la		
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	1386 76.7 417 23.1 3 0.2	
	Bicycled on trails [not on road]	***************	
03. Mont¢ bicicleta por senderos [no en carretera] ***********************************			
03.	Moute bisiklŠt sou wout tŠ [pa nan lari	a]	
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	443 24.5 1357 75.1 6 0.3	
	Bird watched with binoculars in parks o		
04. ***	Observ¢ las aves con binoculares en par	ques o bosques ****************	
04.	Ale nan pak oswa nan bwa pou obsŠve	zwazo nan longvi	
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	277 15.3 1516 83.9 13 0.7	
05. Canoed or kayaked ************************************			
05. Viaj¢ en canoa o kayak **********************************			
05.	Moute ti kann•t oswa kayak		
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	272 15.1 1521 84.2 13 0.7	

	06. Went SCUBA diving ************************************			
	Fue a bucear	***********		
	Plonje anba lanmŠ ak ekipman ki rele SC			
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	152 8.4 1647 91.2 7 0.4		
07. ***	Drove on trails in a truck, motorcycle or a	ll-terrain vehicle ***************		
07. Manej¢ por senderos en un camion, motocicleta o vehiculo para todo terreno ************************************				
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	325 18.0 1476 81.7 5 0.3		
08. Drove through parks on the road to look at nature and wildlife ************************************				
		ara observar la naturaleza y la vida silvestre		
08.	Kondui ale nan kŠk pak sou wout la pou c	obsŠve lanati ak zannimo		
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	853 47.2 950 52.6 3 0.2		
	Hiked several miles in parks or forests	************		
09. ***	Fue de caminata de varias millas en parqu	es o bosques *************		
	09. Ale mache anpil kilomŠt nan pak oswa nan bwa			
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	484 26.8 1319 73.0 3 0.2		
10. Went hunting ************************************				
10. Fue de cacer¡a ************************************				
10.	Al lachas			
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	69 3.8 1730 95.8 7 0.4		

	11. Went jet-skiing or personal watercraft on lakes or ocean ************************************			
11. ***	11. Mont¢ en moto acu tica o en alg£n tipo de nave acu tica en lagos u oc,ano ************************************			
	11. Moute jet-ski oswa aparŠy pou dlo sou lak oswa sou lanmŠ			
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	383 21.2 1418 78.5 5 0.3		
	Took a nature walk	*************		
	Dio un paseo observando la naturaleza	************		
12.	Al mache nan lanati			
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	1039 57.5 765 42.4 2 0.1		
	Picnicked at a park or forest ************************************	************		
13. ***	Tuvo un 'picnic' en un parque o bosque ************************************	*************		
13.	FŠ piknik nan pak oswa nan bwa			
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	1034 57.3 770 42.6 2 0.1		
	Sailed on lakes or the ocean	*************		
14. ***	Naveg¢ en lagos u el oc,ano ************************************	*************		
14.	Moute vwalye sou lak oswa sou lanmŠ			
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	497 27.5 1304 72.2 5 0.3		
	Went snorkeling	*************		
	Buce¢ *************	************		
15.	Mete mask ak tib pou ale anba dlo			
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	341 18.9 1459 80.8 6 0.3		

	Sunbathed ************************************	******			
	16. Tom¢ sol				
	16. Pran beny solŠy				
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	1006 55.7 799 44.2 1 0.1			
	Swam in the ocean ************************************	***********			
	Nad¢ en el oc,ano ************************************	************			
	Naje nan lanmŠ				
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	1026 56.8 776 43.0 4 0.2			
	Tent camped in parks or forests	************			
	Acamp¢ en tienda de campa¤a en parques				
18.	Rete anba tant nan kan nan pak oswa nan	bwa			
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	274 15.2 1528 84.6 4 0.2			
	Water skied or went wake boarding on lak	tes or the ocean ************************************			
19. ***	Esqui¢ o surfeo en las olas que hacen los l	botes al pasar en lagos o en el mar			
19.	Moute ski dlo oswa moute planch sou tras	chaloup nan lak oswa nan lanmŠ			
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	163 9.0 1636 90.6 7 0.4			
	20. Watched wildlife ************************************				
	Observ¢ la fauna ***********************************	**************			
20.	ObsŠve bŠt sovaj				
1) 2) 9)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar	1024 56.7 774 42.9 8 0.4			

21. Boated on Florida Bay	********			

21. Moute bato sou lanmŠ Florida Bay a	<i>«««««««««««««««««««««««««««««««««««««</i>			
 Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar 	482 26.7 1313 72.7 11 0.6			
22. Power-boated or motor-boated ************************************	***********			
22. Mont¢ en lancha de motor	********			
22. Moute bato a motŠ oswa kann•t otomob				
 Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar 	580 32.1 1218 67.4 8 0.4			
**************************************	Swamp Safari, Billy's Swamp Safari, Safari Park or other similar tour. ***********************************			
 Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar 	328 18.2 1471 81.5 7 0.4			
24. Visit¢ Elliott Key o Boca Chita Key ***********************************	**************************************			
24. Vizite Elliott Key oswa Boca Chita Key				
 Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar 	218 12.1 1567 86.8 21 1.2			
25. Visited an historic home or site.	*********			
25. Visit¢ una casa o sitio hist¢rico.	*********			
25. Vizite ton kay oswa yon lokal istorik.				
 Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado Unfamiliar / No ha escuchado hablar Do you go fishing? 	740 41.0 1060 58.7 6 0.3 ************************************			

3. ***	3. "Va usted de pesca? ************************************			
3.				
1) 2)		-go to question 4 -go to 3a	1216 67.3 590 32.7	
1. ***	been fishing in a		*************	
1. ***		canal de agua dulce?	***************	
1.	fŠ lapŠch nan dlo	o dous nan kanal		
1) 2)	Participated / Par Haven't Participa	rticipado nted / No Participado	195 33.1 395 66.9	
2. ***	been fishing spec		*************	
2. ***		rificamente para lubina?	**************	
2.	fŠ lapŠch yon pw	vason ki rele pŠch sŠlma	n	
1) 2)	Participated / Par Haven't Participa	rticipado tted / No Participado	124 21.0 466 79.0	
3. ***		fishing [other than for ba	ss or in canals]	
3. ***	3. ha pescado en agua dulce [aparte de pescar lubina o en canales]? ************************************			
3.				
1) 2)	Participated / Par Haven't Participa	rticipado nted / No Participado	217 36.8 373 63.2	
2)	Haven't Participa been saltwater fis	ated / No Participado		
4.***4.	Haven t Participa been saltwater fis ***********************************	shing [If no go to Questi ************************************	373 63.2 fon 4, otherwise continue below]	
4.***4.	Haven t Participa been saltwater fis ***********************************	shing [If no go to Questi ********** ua salada *********	373 63.2 ion 4, otherwise continue below] ***********************************	
4.***4.***	been saltwater fis ************ ha pescado en ag ********* fŠ lapŠch nan dlo Participated / Par	shing [If no go to Questi ********** ua salada ********* o sale	373 63.2 ion 4, otherwise continue below] ***********************************	
4. *** 4. *** 4. 1) 2)	been saltwater fis ********* ha pescado en ag ******** fŠ lapŠch nan dlo Participated / Par Haven't Participa	shing [If no go to Questi *********** yua salada ********* o sale rticipado yted / No Participado	373 63.2 Son 4, otherwise continue below] ***********************************	
4. *** 4. *** 4. 1) 2) 5. *** 5.	been saltwater fis ********* ha pescado en ag ******** fŠ lapŠch nan dlo Participated / Par Haven't Participa have you fished i ***********************************	shing [If no go to Questi ************ yua salada ********* o sale rticipado tted / No Participado in Florida Bay *********************** bah;a de Florida	373 63.2 ion 4, otherwise continue below] ***********************************	
4. *** 4. *** 4. 1) 2) 5. *** 5.	been saltwater fis ********** ha pescado en ag ********* fŠ lapŠch nan dlo Participated / Par Haven't Participa have you fished i ***********************************	shing [If no go to Questi ************ yua salada ********* o sale rticipado tted / No Participado in Florida Bay *********************** bah;a de Florida	373 63.2 Son 4, otherwise continue below] ***********************************	

6. ***	6. fished around the Dry Tortugas Area ************************************			
6. ***	6. ha pescado cerca del rea de Dry Tortugas ************************************			
6.	al lapŠch nan z•n ki rele Dry Tortugas Area a			
1) 2)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado	58 13.5 372 86.5		
7. ***	fished around Elliott Key	************		
7. ***	ha pescado cerca de Elliott Key	************		
7.	al lapŠch nan z•n Elliott Key			
1) 2)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado	104 24.2 326 75.8		
8. ***	fished around Boca Chita Key	************		
8. ***	ha pescado cerca de Boca Chita Key	***********		
8.	al lapŠch nan z•n Boca Chita Key			
1) 2)	Participated / Participado Haven't Participated / No Participado	195 44.3 245 55.7		
1.	Heard of Everglades National Park before [If yes ask below, otherwise 1b]	e now?		
1. ***	1. Escuchado del Parque Nacional de los Everglades antes de hoy? ************************************			
	Tande pale de Everglades National Park a			
1) 2)	Yes / Si / Wi No / No / Non	1623 89.9 183 10.1		
***	Have you visited it in the last 12 months?	-go to 1a. *************		
***		-go to 1a. ***********************************		
	Vizite l pandan 12 mwa ki sot pase la yo?			
1) 2)	Yes / Si / Wi No / No / Non	517 31.9 1106 68.1		

		y Pass to the Everglades National Park at any time in the last five ************************************	
1a.	"Ha comprado usted un pase	anual al Parque Nacional de los Everglades en los £ltimos cinco	a¤os?
	V	se pase pou 1 an pou w antre nan Everglades National Park la nen	~
1) 2)	Yes / Si / Wi No / No / Non	115 7.1 1508 92.9	
1b.	Have you:		
1.	If yes ask below, otherwise		\$
1b	"Ha escuchado:		
***	del Parque Nacional de Bisc	ayne antes de hoy? ************************************	٠
1b	Eske w te janm:		
	Tande pale de Biscayne Nati	ional Park anvan kounye a?	
1)	Yes / Si / Wi	1111 61.5	
2)	No / No / Non	695 38.5	
2.	Have you visited it in the las	st 12 months? ************************************	¢
	lo ha visitado en los £ltimos		
	Vizite l pandan 12 mwa ki se	ot pase la yo?	
1)	Yes / Si / Wi	311 28.0	
2)	No / No / No	800 72.0	
1c.	Have you:		
1.	Heard of Dry Tortugas Nation		<i>د</i>
1c.	"Ha escuchado:		
***	del Parque Nacional de Dry	Tortugas antes de hoy?	*
1c	Eske w te janm:		
	Tande pale de Dry Tortugas	National Park anvan kounye a?	
1) 2)	Yes / Si / Wi No / No / Non	789 43.7 1017 56.3	

5 ane

2. ***	Have you visited it in the last 12 mont *********************		*********		
***	lo ha visitado en los £ltimos 12 meses? **********************************				
	Vizite l pandan 12 mwa ki sot pase la yo?				
	Yes / Si / Wi No / No / Non	79 10.0 710 90.0			
ĺ					
1d.	Have you:				
1. ***	Heard of Big Cypress Preserve before If yes ask below, otherwise go to 2. ************************************		*******		
1d.	"Ha escuchado:				
***	de la Reserva Big Cypress antes de ho	y? *******	********		
	Eske w te janm:				
	Tande pale de Big Cypress Preserve an	nvan kounye a?			
	Yes / Si / Wi No / No / Non	953 52.8 853 47.2			
2. ***	Have you visited it in the last 12 mont		*********		
***	lo ha visitado en los £ltimos 12 meses *********************************		*********		
	Vizite l pandan 12 mwa ki sot pase la	yo?			
	Yes / Si / Wi No / No / Non	193 20.3 760 79.7			
	hnical Note:				
CA	TI will categorize respondent into one of	of 3 categories based	on the above answers:		
2)	Unfamiliar with all No visits but at least some familiarity At least one visit to at least one park in	n the last 12 months	[G115 6.4 [G969 53.7 [G722 40.0		
2.	Is this the type of park you would be **************				
2. ***	"Es este el tipo de parque que a usted l	e interesaria MUCHO	O visitar? **********		
2.	Eske sa se kalite pak ou ta enterese AN	NPIL pou vizite?			
1) 2) 3)		go to Constraints Qu go to Constraints Qu go to Constraints Que	est 30 26.1		

	You haven't visited any of the four national parks and preserves in the last 12 months. Did you want to but could not, or are you not very interested in visiting any of these parks? ***********************************				
	3. Usted no ha visitado ninguno de los cuatros parques nacionales y reservas en los £ltimos 12 meses. "Quiso visitar pero no pudo, o usted no est muy interesado[a] en visitar ninguno de estos parques? ***********************************				
3.	Ou pa t janm vizite youn nan kat pak nasyonal ak rezŠv yo nan 12 mwa ki sot pase la yo. Eske w te vle men pa t kapab, oswa ou pa tw• enterese vizete youn nan pak sa yo?				
1) 2)	wanted to but couldn't / quiso pero no puo not very interested in visiting / no muy in M pa tw• enterese vizite		572 59.0 326 33.0		
3)	Not sure / No est seguro[a] / M pa si		71 7.3		
4. ***	In the last 12 months did you visit these n				
4. ***	"En los £ltimos 12 meses visit¢ usted esto	os parques nacionales y re	eserves tai	ntas veces como usted lo quiso?	
4.	Nan 12 mwa ki sot pase la yo, Šske w te	vizite pak nasyonal ak rez	žv sa yo	tout fwa w te vle ale vizite yo?	
1)	Yes / Si / Wi	-Go to next module	408 5	6.5	
2)	No / No / Non	-go to Constraints Qu	3 10 4	12.9	
3)	Not sure / No est seguro[a] / M pa si	-go to Constraints Qu	4 0.6		
1. ***	I have no time for visiting national parks	and preserves	*****	*****	
1. ***	No tengo tiempo para visitar parques naci	onales y reservas ********	*****	******	
1.	M pa gen tan pou m vizite pak nasyonal a	ık rezŠv			
1)	strongly disagree / totalmente en desacue.	rdo / m konplŠtman pa da	ak 206	14.7	
2)	disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak•			24.0	
3)	neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak•			13.7	
4)	agree / de acuerdo / m dak•	1 16. 1.1		29.5	
5) 6)	strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / n DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA	n konpiStman dak•	229	16.4 1.7	
2.	I do not visit national parks because I spe	ak a language other than l	English		
***	***********	*******	*****		
2. ***	Yo no visito los parques nacionales porqu ************************************				
2.	M pa vizite pak nasyonal paske m pale yo	on lang ki pa Angle.			
	trongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerd	o / m konplŠtman pa dak	736	52.6	
	lisagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak•		_	35.2	
	eutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak•		39		
	gree / de acuerdo / m dak•	10	59 25		
	trongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m l DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA	konpiStman dak•	35 37	2.5 2.6	

3. It seems like park visitors have to get muddy and wet to really see these parks and preserves. Parece que las personas que visitan los parques tienen que llenarse de lodo y mojarse para realmente ver estos parques y reservas. ********************************** Sanble moun k ap vizite pak yo dwe plen ak labou epi vin mouye pou yo ka byen wŠ pak ak rezŠv sa yo. 1) strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak 507 36.3 2) disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• 567 40.6 95 6.8 3) neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• 4) agree / de acuerdo / m dak• 110 7.9 5) strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• 46 3.3 73 5.2 6) DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 4. There are too many rules and regulations at these parks and preserves 4. Hay demasiadas reglas y regulaciones en estos parques y reservas ******************* 4. Gen tw•p lwa ak regleman nan pak ak rezŠv sa yo. 1) strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak 466 33.3 2) disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• 537 38.4 99 7.1 3) neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• 4) agree / de acuerdo / m dak• 139 9.9 5) strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• 61 4.4 6) DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 96 6.9 5. There's little for me to do at these parks and preserves ************************* 5. Hay pocas cosas que yo pueda hacer en estos parques y reservas ****************** 5. Pa gen anpil bagay pou m fŠ nan pak ak rezŠv sa yo. 1) strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak 419 30.0 2) disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• 528 37.8 127 9.1 3) neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• 4) agree / de acuerdo / m dak• 178 12.7 5) strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• 38 2.7 108 7.7 6) DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 6. There are too many bugs, spiders and snakes at national parks and preserves ***************************** 6. Hay demasiados insectos, ara¤as y serpientes en los parques nacionales y reservas 6. Gen tw•p ti bŠt, arenyen, ak koulŠv nan pak nasyonal ak rezŠv yo. 1) strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak 264 18.9 2) disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• 432 30.9 3) neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• 146 10.4 4) agree / de acuerdo / m dak• 307 22.0 5) strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• 141 10.1 6) DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 108 7.7

7. I am concerned about crime in parks and preserves ************************************	******			
7. Me preocupa el crimen en los parques y reservas ***********************************				
7. M gen pwoblŠm ak krim nan pak ak rezŠv yo.				
 strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• 	367 26.3 502 35.9			
 3) neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• 4) agree / de acuerdo / m dak• 5) strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• 6) DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 	104 7.4 241 17.2 117 8.4 67 4.8			
8. It is too easy to get lost at national parks and preserves ************************************	*******			
8. Es muy f cil perderse en los parques nacionales y reservas	******			
8. Li tw• fasil pou moun pŠdi nan pak nasyonal ak rezŠv yo.				
 strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dake disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dake neutral / m pa ni dake ni pa dake agree / de acuerdo / m dake strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dake DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 	362 25.9 573 41.0 128 9.2 191 13.7 48 3.4 96 6.9			
9. I cannot get to these parks and preserves because there is no public t				
9. No puedo ir a estos parques y reservas porque no hay transporte p£b	lico a estos lugares			
9. M pa kab al nan pak ak rezŠv sa yo paske pa gen transp• piblik pou	Mennen moun kote sa yo.			
 strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• agree / de acuerdo / m dak• strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 	293 21.0 461 33.0 147 10.5 255 18.2 120 8.6 122 8.7			
10. My friends or family can not go to these parks and preserves when I				
10. Mis amigos y familiares no pueden ir a estos parques y reservas cua	ndo yo puedo ir ********			
10. Zanmi m oswa fanmi m pa kab ale nan pak ak rezŠv sa yo lŠ m kab	ale.			
 strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• agree / de acuerdo / m dak• strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 	278 19.9 510 36.5 125 8.9 329 23.5 89 6.4 67 4.8			

11. My friends/family are not interested in going to national parks and preserves ***********************************				
11. Mis amigos/familiares no est n interesados en ir a parques nacionales y reservas ************************************				
11. Zanmi m/fanmi m pa enterese al nan pak nasyonal ak rezŠv.				
 strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• agree / de acuerdo / m dak• strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 	326 23.3 549 39.3 133 9.5 256 18.3 68 4.9 66 4.7			
12. I have too many family responsibilities ***********************************	*******			
12. Tengo demasiadas responsabilidades familiares ************************************	******			
12. M gen tw•p responsablite nan fanmi m.				
 strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• agree / de acuerdo / m dak• strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 	235 16.8 480 34.3 100 7.2 391 28.0 174 12.4 18 1.3			
13. It costs too much to travel to these national parks and preserves ***********************************				
13. Cuesta mucho viajar a estos parques nacionales y reservas ************************************	*******			
10 0 1				
13. Sa koute tw•p pou vwayaje al nan pak nasyonal ak rezŠv sa yo.				
 Sa koute tw•p pou vwayaje al nan pak nasyonal ak rezSv sa yo. strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• agree / de acuerdo / m dak• strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 	271 19.4 543 38.8 141 10.1 230 16.5 95 6.8 118 8.4			
 strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• agree / de acuerdo / m dak• strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• 	543 38.8 141 10.1 230 16.5 95 6.8 118 8.4			
 strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• agree / de acuerdo / m dak• strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA The national parks and preserves are too far away 	543 38.8 141 10.1 230 16.5 95 6.8 118 8.4			

15. My health or a family member's health does not allow me to visit national parks and preserves 15. Mi salud o la salud de un familiar no me permite visitar los parques nacionales y reservas 15. Sante m oswa sante yon manm fanmi pa pŠmŠt mwen al vizite pak nasyonal ak rezŠv. 1) strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak 415 29.7 2) disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• 615 44.0 3) neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• 69 4.9 180 12.9 4) agree / de acuerdo / m dak• 5) strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• 101 7.2 6) DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 18 1.3 16. The south Florida national parks and preserves give poor service to visitors. 16. Los parques nacionales del Sur de la Florida y reservas dan mal servicio a los visitantes. ***************************** 16. Pak nasyonal ak rezŠv yo ki nan sid Florid la bay vizitŠ yo move sŠvis. 1) strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak 314 22.5 2) disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• 517 37.0 3) neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• 198 14.2 72 5.2 4) agree / de acuerdo / m dak• 5) strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• 27 1.9 6) DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 270 19.3 17. The south Florida national parks and preserves are uncomfortable places for people of my race or ethnic group. ************************* 17. Los parques nacionales del Sur de la Florida y reservas son lugares inc¢modos para personas de mi raza o grupo ******************************* 17. Pak nasyonal ak rezŠv nan sid Florid la se kote moun ras mwen oswa gwoup etnik mwen pa santi yo alŠz. 1) strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak 489 35.0 2) disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• 603 43.1 3) neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• 84 6.0 4) agree / de acuerdo / m dak• 57 4.1 5) strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• 31 2.2 6) DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA 134 9.6 1. Letting fish populations recover by closing some areas to fishing is important, even if it is inconvenient to people who want to fish in these areas. 1. Cerrar algunas reas de pescar para permitir que la población de peces se recupere es importante, aun si no es conveniente para las personas que desean pescar en estas reas.

menm si li se yon enkonveyanh pou moun ki vle al lapŠch nan z•n sa yo.

1. LŠ yo entŠdi moun peche pwason nan kŠk z•n yon fason pou popilasyon pwasyon yo ka reprann, sa enp•tan

1)	strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak	120	6.6
2)	disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak•	151	8.4
3)	neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak•	181	10.0
	agree / de acuerdo / m dak•	611	33.8
5)	strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak•	641	35.5
6)	DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA	102	5.6

2. It is acceptable for park visitors to pick wildflowers, and remove pieces of coral, or Indian artifacts while visiting national parks and preserves.

2. Es aceptable que los visitantes de los parques recojan flores silvestres y desprendan pedazos de coral o art¡culos ind¡genas mientras visitan los parques nacionales y reservas.

2. Sa aseptab pou vizitŠ pak yo rache flŠ sovaj, epi retire yon moso koray, oswa yon pyŠs atizana Endyen pandan y ap vizite pak nasyonal ak rezŠv yo.

1)	strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa da	1025 56.8
2)	disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak•	517 28.6
3)	neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak•	72 4.0
4)	agree / de acuerdo / m dak•	103 5.7
5)	strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak•	52 2.9
6)	DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA	37 2.0

3. The removal by park managers of plant and animal species not native to south Florida national parks and preserves should be a high priority.

3. Que los encargados de los parques remuevan plantas y animales no oriundos de los parques y reservas del Sur de la Florida deber¡a ser una gran prioridad.

3. Sa ta dwe yon gwo priyorite pou administraktŠ pak yo retire espŠs plant ak bŠt ki pa fŠt natif natal nan pak nasyonal ak rezŠv ki nan sid Florid la.

1)	strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak	236 13.1
2)	disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak•	320 17.7
3)	neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak•	216 12.0
4)	agree / de acuerdo / m dak•	589 32.6
5)	strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak•	346 19.2
6)	DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA	99 5.5

5. Panthers, bears, and other large wild animals should be removed from south Florida national parks and preserves for the safety of visitors.

5. Panteras, osos y otros animales salvajes grandes deber; an ser removidos de los parques nacionales y reservas del Sur de la Florida para la seguridad de los visitantes.

5. Yo ta dwe retire pantŠ, ous, ak l•t gwo bŠt sovaj yo nan pak nasyonal ak rezŠv ki nan sid Florid la pou tŠt sekirite vizitŠ yo.

1)	strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak	706 39.1
2)	disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak•	567 31.4
3)	neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak•	131 7.3
4)	agree / de acuerdo / m dak•	229 12.7
5)	strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak•	127 7.0
6)	DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA	46 2.5

	preserves are a good place to let go of unwanted p	
queremos en nuest		

6. Pak nasyonal ak re bezwen ank•.	zŠv yo se yon bon kote pou lage pwason ak zwazo	moun te konn gade lakay yo epi yo pa
	totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak	708 39.2
2) disagree / desacuer		466 25.8
3) neutral / m pa ni da		111 6.1
4) agree / de acuerdo	V	319 17.7
	almente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak•	141 7.8
6) DK/RF / NS/REH	/ PK/RA	61 3.4
occurring fires.	preserves should set controlled forest fires to imita	•
	nales y reservas deber;an causar incendios forestale	
efectos ecol¢gicos	de incendios que ocurren naturalmente.	_
7. Pak nasyonal ak re natirŠlman yo.	sŠv yo ta dwe mete dife yo kontwole nan rak bwa y	yo pou chare efŠ ekolojik dife ki parŠt
1) strongly disagree /	totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak	289 16.0
2) disagree / desacuer		344 19.0
3) neutral / m pa ni da		237 13.1
4) agree / de acuerdo		556 30.8
5) strongly agree / tot	almente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak•	237 13.1
6) DK/RF / NS/REH	/ PK/RA	143 7.9
	onal parks and preserves are a good use of taxpayer	
8. Los parques y rese	rvas del Sur de la Florida son una buena manera de	utilizar el dinero de los contribuyentes
8. Pak nasyonal ak re	zŠv yo se yon bon itilizasyon lajan taks nou peye y	70.
1) strongly disagree /	totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak	68 3.8
2) disagree / desacuer	rdo / m pa dak•	112 6.2
3) neutral / m pa ni da	ak• ni pa dak•	160 8.9
4) agree / de acuerdo		816 45.2
5) strongly agree / tot	almente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak•	578 32.0
6) DK/RF / NS/REH	/ PK/RA	72 4.0
9. The national parks	and preserves need more rangers to enforce laws a	nd rules.
********	****************	*****
	nales y reservas necesitan m s guardabosques para i	

9. Pak nasyonal ak rezŠv yo bezwen plis gad fore pou egzekite lwa ak regleman yo.

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1)	strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak	69 3.8
2)	disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak•	116 6.4
3)	neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak•	275 15.2
4)	agree / de acuerdo / m dak•	732 40.5
5)	strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak•	408 22.6
6)	DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA	206 11.4

10. National parks and preserves are important places even if many people do not visit them.

10. Los parques nacionales y reservas son lugares importantes aunque muchas personas no los visitan.

10. Pak nasyonal ak rezŠv yo se kote ki enp•tan menm si anpil moun pa vizite yo.

1)	strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplStman pa dak	41 2.3
2)	disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak•	34 1.9
3)	neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak•	40 2.2
	agree / de acuerdo / m dak•	852 47.2
5)	strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak•	821 45.5
6)	DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA	18 1.0

11. Only people who deeply respect nature and history should visit national parks and preserves.

11. Solo las personas que profundamente respetan la naturaleza y la historia deben visitar los parques nacionales y reservas.

11. Se sŠlman moun ki gen anpil respŠ pou lanati ak listwa ki ta dwe vizite pak nasyonal ak rezŠv yo.

1)	strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak	584 32.3
2)	disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak•	720 39.9
3)	neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak•	76 4.2
4)	agree / de acuerdo / m dak•	262 14.5
5)	strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak•	139 7.7
6)	DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA	25 1.4

- 12. Los parques nacionales y reservas deber; an agregar campos deportivos, piscinas o canchas de golf para atraer m s visitanes.

12. Pak nasyonal ak rezŠv yo ta dwe ajoute teren esp•, pisin oswa teren g•f pou attire plis vizitŠ.

1)	strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak	624 34.6
2)	disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak•	544 30.1
3)	neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak•	107 5.9
	agree / de acuerdo / m dak•	347 19.2
5)	strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak•	147 8.1
6)	DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA	37 2.0

	National parks and preserves should protect natural and cultural resour number of visitors to parks.	
	Los parques nacionales y reservas deber; an proteger los recursos natur reducir severamente el n£mero de visitantes a los parques.	
13.	Pak nasyonal ak rezŠv yo ta dwe pwoteje resous natirŠl ak kiltirŠlyo n gwo kantite moun k ap vizite pak yo.	nenm si sa ta vle di yo dwe diminye yon
1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)	strongly disagree / totalmente en desacuerdo / m konplŠtman pa dak disagree / desacuerdo / m pa dak• neutral / m pa ni dak• ni pa dak• agree / de acuerdo / m dak• strongly agree / totalmente de acuerdo / m konplŠtman dak• DK/RF / NS/REH / PK/RA	104 5.8 193 10.7 195 10.8 776 43.0 474 26.2 64 3.5
	How familiar are you with the current governmental plan to restore the	
	"Qu, tan familiarizado[a] est usted con el plan actual del gobierno para Everglades? ************************************	
1a.	Eske w byen okouran plan gouvŠnman an genyen aktyŠlman pou l rep	are ekosistŠm Everglades la?
 1) 2) 3) 	I didn't know there was a plan to restore the Everglades. / No sab¡a que Everglades / M pa t konnen te gen yon plan pou restore Everglades la Yes, I am aware that there is a plan to restore the Everglades. / Si, estorestaurar los Everglades / Wi, mwen okouran gen yon plan pou repare Yes, I am very familiar with the restoration effort. / GoTo 2 Si, estoy muy familiarizado con el esfuerzo de restauraci¢n / Wi, mwen konnen trŠ byen gen yon ef• reparasyon	GoTo 1b by enterado que existe un plan para
1b. ***	Since I have told you a little about the plan to restore the Everglades, a	re you ******
1b. ***	Ya que le coment, un poco acerca del plan para restaurar los Everglade	es, est usted ******
1b.	$K \bullet m$ mwen sot pale w yon ti kras sou plan pou repare Everglades la, \check{S}	ske w
1)	Strongly in favor of the plan / Totalmente a favor del plan / Pou plan an ak tout f•s ou	286 29.1
2) 3)	In favor of the plan / A favor del plan / Pou plan an Neutral about the plan / Neutral acerca del plan /	329 33.4 319 32.4
4)	Pa ni pou ni kont plan an Against the plan / En contra del plan / Kont plan an	23 2.3
5)		27 2.7
2. ***	Do you support this plan to restore the Everglades ecosystem?	*****
2. ***	"Apoya usted el plan para restaurar el ecosistema de los Everglades?	*****
2.	Eske w pou plan restorasyon ekosistŠm Everglades la?	

1) Yes / Si / Wi	-go to 3	730 88.8			
2) No/Non	-go to 2b	32 3.9			
3) Not Sure / No est seguro / M pa Si	-go to 2b	60 7.3			
2b. Do you have concerns about the rest			*****		
2b. "Tiene usted inquietudes acerca de la					
2b. Eske w gen enkyetid sou reparasyon			*****		
1) Yes / Si / Wi		or RF-go to Question 4	53 57.6		
2) No / Non3) Maybe / Tal vez / PetŠt	-go to Question	or RF-go to Question 4	31 33.7 8 8.7		
3) Maybe / Tai vez / Teist	-Record Reason	of Kr-go to Question 4	0 0.7		
0 W 11	1.1				
3. How much do you support the Everg		*********	*****		
3. "Qu, tanto apoya usted la restauració			*****		
3. Eske w pou reparasyon Everglades l					
15 A 1501 / 17 / 17		10 66			
 A little, / Un poco, / Yon ti kras Somewhat / Algo / Enpe 		48 6.6 134 18.4			
3) A lot / Mucho / Anpil		509 69.7			
4) Not sure / No est seguro / M pa si		37 5.1			
5) RF / Rehusa / RA		2 0.3			
4. [Code, most important[1], second m	ost important[2], th	nird most important[3] or I	OK,RF]		
************	************************				
"[Codifique, m s importante [1], segundo m s importante [2], tercero m s importante [3] o NS,REH] ***********************************					
01) the environment / el medio ambiente	e / anviw•nman an	764 92.9			
02) farmers / los granjeros / kiltifatŠ yo	11 /	764 92.9			
03) urban users [or the urban water supp usuarios urbanos [o sumistro de agu:		764 92.9			
moun lavil yo [oswa distribisyon dlo					
04) DK, RF/NS, REHUSA/PK, RA		58 7.1			
5. Do you think the Everglades restorat					
5. "Cree usted que la restauraci¢n de lo	os Everglades benef	ficiar, da¤ar o no afectar	el sustento de su familia?		
5. Eske w panse reparasyon Everglades viv ?			~		
1) Benefit / Beneficiar / Avantaj		380 46.2			
2) Harm / Da¤ar / Enkonvenyan		28 3.4			
3) Not Affect / No Afectar / P ap afekt	te	363 44.2			
4) DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA		51 6.2			

6. Do you think the Everglades restoration will benefit, harm, or not affect your family's quality of life? 6. "Cree usted que la restauración de los Everglades beneficiar, da¤ar o no afectar la calidad de vida de su familia? 6. Eske w panse reparasyon Everglades la ap pote avantaj, enkonvenyan, oswa l p ap afekte kalite vi fanmi w? 501 60.9 1) Benefit / Beneficiar / Avantaj 18 2.2 2) Harm / Da¤ar / Enkonvenyan 3) Not Affect / No Afectar / P ap afekte 270 32.8 4) DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA 33 4.0 7. Do you think the Everglades restoration will benefit, harm, or not affect the urban water supply in south ******************************* "Cree usted que la restauración de los Everglades beneficiar, da¤ar o no afectar el suministro de agua al Sur de la Florida? ******************************* 7. Eske w panse reparasyon Everglades la ap pote avantaj, enkonvenyan, oswa l p ap afekte distribisyon dlo nan vil ki nan sid Florid yo? 514 62.5 1) Benefit / Beneficiar / Avantaj 2) Harm / Da¤ar / Enkonvenyan 53 6.4 3) Not Affect / No Afectar / P ap afekte 144 17.5 4) DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA 111 13.5 8. Do you think the Everglades restoration will benefit, harm, or not affect the natural environment of south Florida? ******************************* 8. "Cree usted que la restauracien de los Everglades beneficiar, da¤ar o no afectar el h bitat natural del Sur de la ******************************* 8. Eske w panse reparasyon Everglades la ap pote avantaj, enkonvenyan, oswa l p ap afekte anviw•nman natirŠl sid Florid la? 656 79.8 1) Benefit / Beneficiar / Avantaj 26 3.2 2) Harm / Da¤ar / Enkonvenyan 3) Not Affect / No Afectar / P ap afekte 93 11.3 4) DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA 47 5.7 9. Do you think the Everglades restoration will provide more, less, or no change in flood control for your neighborhood? ***************************** 9. "Cree usted que la restauracién de los Everglades proveer m s, menos, o ning£n cambio en el control de inundaciones en su vecindario? ******************************* 9. Eske w panse reparasyon Everglades la ap pote plis, mwens, oswa okenn chanjman nan kontw•l inondasyon pou katve w la? 1) More / Ms / Plis 297 36.1 2) Less / Menos / Mwens 49 6.0 3) No Change / Ning£n cambio / Okenn chanjman 320 38.9 4) DK/RF/NS/RH/PK/RA

156 19.0

10. Do you think Everglades re	estoration will increase, decrease, or not c	change your ability to use national parks and
preserves and other natural	areas for recreation?	*****
10. "Cree usted que la restaura		uir, o no causar cambio en su habilidad de

	verglades la pral ogmante, diminye, oswa nm ak l•t z•n natirŠl yo pou amizman w?	a pa pral chanje kapasite w pou w sŠvi pak
1) Increase / Aumentar / Ogr		
2) Decrease / Disminuir / Din	•	
3) Not Change / Ning£n camb4) DK/RF / NS/RF / PK/RA	ono / P ap change	
5) Does not apply to me-I do		
No va conmigo -No me rec Sa pa pou mwen-Mwen pa		
sa pa pou mwen-iviwen pa	annze in dey•	
1. The water flowing into the ***********************************	south Florida ecosystem will be made cle	eaner than it is today. *******
	tema del Sur de la Florida ser m s limpia	
	Šm sid Florid la ap vin pi pw• pase jan li	
1) True / Verdadero / VrŠ	642 78.1	
2) False / Falso / Fo3) DK/RF / NS/RH / M pa si	68 8.3 112 13.6	
3) DK/RF / NS/RH / M pa si	112 13.0	
	l require removing most of the canals and	
	requerir remover la mayor;a de los canal	
2. Pwosesis reparasyon an pra	al mande pou yo retire pi f• kanal ak pi f•	dig yo nan sid Florid la.
1) True / Verdadero / VrŠ	204 24.8	
2) False / Falso / Fo	371 45.1	
3) DK/RF / NS/RH / M pa si	247 30.0	
		ment and people by storing water now sent
to the ocean after a hard ra	III. **************	******
almacenar el agua de la llu	ya m s agua disponible tanto para el medivia la cual en este momento va al oc,ano	io ambiente como para las personas ya que despu,s de una fuerte lluvia.
3. Restorasyon an pral fŠ vin	gen plis dlo pou ni anviw•nman an ni pou	
lanmŠ kounye a apre yon g	wo lapli fin tonbe	

625 76.0

140 17.0

57 6.9

1) True / Verdadero / VrŠ

3) DK/RF / NS/RH / M pa si

2) False / Falso / Fo

4. Florida Bay is part of the Everglades ecosystem.

4. La Bah;a de la Florida es parte del ecosistema de los Everglades.

4. Florida Bay fŠ pati ekosistŠm Everglades la.

1)	True / Verdadero / VrŠ	585 71.2
2)	False / Falso / Fo	52 6.3
3)	DK/RF / NS/RH / M pa si	185 22.5

5. Biscayne Bay is part of the Everglades ecosystem.

5. La Bah¡a de Biscayne Bay es parte del ecosistema de los Everglades.

5. Biscayne Bay fŠ pati ekosistŠm Everglades la.

1)	True / Verdadero / VrŠ	497	60.5
2)	False / Falso / Fo	122	14.8
3)	DK/RF / NS/RH / M pa si	203	24.7

Trade-off questions:

1. Would you support the restoration effort if it: Improved the health of the Everglades ecosystem, but increased the risk of flooding on some farms in south Florida?

1. "Apoyar¡a usted el esfuerzo para la restauraci¢n si esto: Mejora la salud del sistema de los Everglades, pero incrementa el riesgo de inundaciones en algunas granjas en el Sur de la Florida?

1. Eske w ta dak• ak ef• reparasyon an si li: ta amelyore sante ekosistŠm Everglades la, men li ta ogmante danje inondasyon nan kŠk jaden nan sid Florid la?

1)	Yes / Si / Wi	519 63.1
2)	No / Non	187 22.7
3)	DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA	116 14.1

2. Would you support the restoration effort if it: Improved the health of the Everglades ecosystem but required filling in some of the canals currently used for bass fishing?

2. Eske w ta dak• ak ef• reparasyon an si li: ta amelyore sante ekosistŠm Everglades la men sa ta oblije yo bouche kŠk kanal moun sŠvi kounye a pou peche pwason ki rele pŠch la?

1)	Yes / Si / Wi	656 79.8
2)	No / Non	84 10.2
3)	DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA	82 10.0

3.	not improve the health of the Everglades ecosystem? ************************************			
3. ***	. "Apoyar¡a usted la restauraci¢n si esto: Mejora el control de flujo y el suministro de agua para las personas pero no mejora la salud del ecosistema de los Everglades? ***********************************			
3.	Eske w ta dak• ak ef• reparasyon an si li: ta amelyore kontw•l inondasyon ak distribisyon dlo bay moun men li pa ta amelyore sante ekosistŠm Everglades la?			
1)	Yes / Si / Wi	91 23.2		
2)		17 62.9		
3)	DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA 1	14 13.9		
1. ***	Protecting the endangered Florida manatee or sea cow.	*******		
1. ***	Proteger al manat; de la Florida en v¡as de extinci¢n.	*********		
1.	Pou pwoteje bŠt lanmŠ nan Florid la ki rele 'manatee' oswadisparŠt.	'sea cow' [bŠf lanmŠ] epi ki an danje pou		
1)	very unimportant / no es nada importante / pa enp•tan ditou	91 11.1		
2)	unimportant / no es importante / pa enp•tan	35 4.3		
3)	neutral / ni enp•tan ni pa enp•tan	38 4.6		
4)	important / importante / enp•tan	276 33.6		
5) 6)	very important / muy importante / enp•tan anpil DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA	379 46.1 3 0.4		
2. ***	Protecting the coral reefs.	*******		
2.	Proteger los arrecifes de coral.			
2.	Pou pwoteje resif koray yo.			
1)	very unimportant / no es nada importante / pa enp•tan ditou	82 10.0		
2)	unimportant / no es importante / pa enp•tan	9 1.1		
3)	neutral / ni enp•tan ni pa enp•tan	15 1.8		
4)	important / importante / enp•tan	218 26.5 489 59.5		
5) 6)	very important / muy importante / enp•tan anpil DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA	9 1.1		
3.	Protecting the supply of clean water to the Everglades ecosy			
3.	Proteger el suministro de agua limpia al ecosistema de los E	verglades.		
3.	Pou pwoteje distribisyon dlo pw•p nan ekosistŠm Everglade			
1)	very unimportant / no es nada importante / pa enp•tan ditou	81 9.9		
2)	unimportant / no es importante / pa enp•tan	4 0.5		
3)	neutral / ni enp•tan ni pa enp•tan	8 1.0		
4)	important / importante / enp•tan	231 28.1		
5)	very important / muy importante / enp•tan anpil DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA	488 59.4 10 1 2		

4. ***	. Protecting the health of the water supply to south Florida residents. ************************************				
4. ***	. Proteger la salud del suministro de agua a los residentes del Sur de la Florida. ***********************************				
4.	Pou pwoteje sante distribisiyon dlo bay moun ki rete nan sid Florid la.				
1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)	very unimportant / no es nada importante / unimportant / no es importante / pa enp•tan neutral / ni enp•tan ni pa enp•tan important / importante / enp•tan very important / muy importante / enp•tan DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA	1	u 78 9.5 7 0.9 19 2.3 228 27.7 484 58.9 6 0.7		
5. ***	Protecting the endangered Cape Sable seas		********		
5. ***	Proteger al gorri¢n de la costa Cape Sable,		be Sable seaside sparrow que esta en vias de extin	ıci¢n	
5.	Pou pwoteje zwazo ki rele mwano a ki an o	danje pou disparŠ	rŠt nan z•n b•lanmŠ Cape Sable.		
1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)	very unimportant / no es nada importante / unimportant / no es importante / pa enp•tan neutral / ni enp•tan ni pa enp•tan important / importante / enp•tan very important / muy importante / enp•tan DK/RF / NS/RH / PK/RA	1	u 67 8.2 45 5.5 96 11.7 297 36.1 245 29.8 72 8.8		
1. ***	Are you a full-time year round resident of		*******		
1.	1. "Es usted residente del Sur de la Florida tiempo completo? ************************************				
1.	Eske w rete nŠt nan Florida chak ane depi				
1) 2) 3)	No / Non	-Go to 1a -Go to 1b -go to 4	1749 96.8 47 2.6 10 0.6		
	1a. How many years have you lived in south Florida? ***********************************				
	"Cu ntos a¤os ha vivido usted en el Sur de		*****		
	Konbyen ane w genyen w ap viv nan sid F				
*	> 36417 20.8				
1) 2)	years / a¤os months / meses		1738 99.4 11 0.6		

	Are you a part-time resident of so	uth Florida? :************************************
1b. ***	"Es usted un residente por tempor	ada del Sur de la Florida? ************************************
1b.	Eske w rete nan sid Florid la pou	yon ti bout tan?
-	Yes / Si / Wi No / Non	34 72.3 13 27.7

	> 259 5.5	
2. ***		[ENTER RESPONSE or DK, RF=99999] ********************************
2. ***	"Cu l es su c¢digo postal en la Flo	rida? [REHUSA=99999] ********************************
2.	Ki nimewo zik•d ou nan Florida?	[PK/RA=99999]
	-> -57311049 -32143.0	
3.		
*** 3.	**********	*****************
*** 3.	**********	*******************
*	> 24069 13.4	
	years / a¤os	1716 96.6
2)	months / meses	60 3.4
***	**************************************	TER RESPONSE or DK, RF=9999] ********************************
	Nan ki ane ou fŠt? [PK/RA=999	
	-> 4178287 2313.5	
_		e] **********************
5. ***	Anote sexo **************	*****************
-	Male / Masculino Female / Femenino	740 41.0 1066 59.0

6. ***		tino, or of Spanish origin?	******	******	
6.	**************************************				
6.	Eske w se pany•l, osv	va orijin ou soti ann Espay?			
1) 2)	Yes / Si / Wi No / Non	> go to 7 > skip to 8	668 37.0 1138 63		
7. ***	"Cu l de estos grupos *********	s best describes your ethnic o	************* co? *******		
7.	KiySs nan gwoup sa	yo ki dekri orijin etnik ou pi b	yen?		
1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)	Dominican Republic Nicaraguan / Nicarag	rrique¤o[a] / P•toriken / Dominicano[a] / Dominiken ense / Nikaragweyen Otro <especifique> / L•t</especifique>	51 7.6	7 46.0	
	Other <specify> / 0</specify>	Otro <especifique> / L•t</especifique>	<esplike></esplike>		
8. ***	Are you Haitian?	********	******	*******	
8. ***	"Es usted Haitiano[a]"	? **********	******	*******	
8.	Eske w se Ayisyen?				
1) 2) 3)	Yes / Si / Wi No / Non DK,RF / NS, REH / F	PK,RA	49 4.3 1072 94 17 1.5	2	
9. ***	9. What race or races do you identify yourself with? <respondents may="" more="" one="" race="" select="" than=""> ***********************************</respondents>				
9. ***	9. "Con cu les razas se identifica usted? ************************************				
9.					
02) 03) 04)	Endyen Ameriken ost Asian / Asi tica / Azy Black or African Ame Nwa oswa Afriken A Native Hawaiian or C Nativo de Hawai u ot	erican / Negra o Africana Am meriken Other Pacific Islander / ra isla del Pac¡fico / i oswa nan l•t zile pasifik yo		57 3.2 19 1.1 347 19.2 14 0.8 1162 64.3 217 12.0	

10. Were you born in the United States? ***********************************				
	10. "Naci¢ usted en los Estados Unidos? ***********************************			
10.	Eske w fŠt nan Etazini?			
2)	Yes / Si / Wi No / Non DK, RF / NS, REH / PK, RA	> skip to 12 > ask 11		4 59.5 39.4 1.2
	What year did you come to liv [ENTER RESPONSE or DK,]		****	******
	"En qu, a¤o vino usted a vivir [NS/RH=9999] *********	a los Estados Unidos? ************************************	****	******
11.	Nan ki ane ou te vini pou w ret [PK/RA=9999]	te nan Etazini?		
	> 1798231 2456.5			
		some other language besides English?	****	******
		parte del tiempo otro idioma que no sea		
12.	Lakay ou, Šske w plis pale kŠl	c l•t lang apa Angle?		
1) 2)	Yes / Si / Wi No / Non	> skip to 13a > ask 14		38.6 9 61.4
14.				
1)	8th grade or less / 8vo grado o Klas senkyŠ segondŠ [8th grad	le] oswa pi piti	87	4.8
2)	9th - 11th grade / 9no - 11avo grado / Klas katriyŠm segondŠ rive nan segonn [9th - 11th grade] High school graduate <or ged=""> / Graduado de secundaria ['high scho</or>		99 458	
4)		n school graduate <or ged="">] de school>, but did not graduate / o escuela t,cnica/vocacional>, pero no se</or>		19.9 u¢
5)	Any of the associate or technic Titulo de asociado o t,cnico de	e escuela t,cnica/vocacional /	211	11.7
6)	Bachelor's degree [BA, AB, Bachelor's degree [BA, Bachelor's degree [Bachelor's degree [B	a ['BA, AB, BS'] /	377	20.9
7)	Any of the graduate degree[s]. Nenp•t dipl•m anplis lisans la	ivŠsite], ann Angle BA, AB, BS / Alg£n t¡tulo de postgrado /	214	11.8

15. ****	15. Are you currently employed?			
15. ****				
15.	Eske w ap travay kounye a?			
1) 2) 3)	Yes / Si / Wi skip to No / Non Skip to		1129 62.5 644 35.7 skip to 15b 33 1.8	
	is that full-time or part-time?	*******	*******	
15a. ****	trabaja tiempo completo o medio ti	empo? **********	*******	
15a.	Šske se travay plen tan oswa travay	y tanporŠ?		
1) 2) 3)	Full-time / Tiempo completo / Pler Part-time / Medio tiempo / Tanpors DK, NA / NS, NA / PK/RA		<pre><go 15b="" to=""> 938 83.1 183 16.2 8 0.7</go></pre>	
15b. Do any of these other categories describe you?				
15b.	Eske w tonbe nan youn nan katego Eske w se :	ri sa yo?		
1) 2) 3)	a student / estudiante / etidyan a homemaker / ama de casa / fanm a volunteer at a school, park, hospi voluntario en una escuela, parque, volontŠ nan yon lek•l, yon pak, yon	tal or agency / hospital o agencia / n lopital, oswa yon ajans	96 9.9 137 14.1 89 9.2	
4)	DK, NA, RF / NS, NR, REH / PK,	NA, RA	649 66.8	
15c. Do any of these other categories describe you?				
15c.	Eske w tonbe nan youn nan l•t kate Eske w se :	egori sa yo?		
1) 2) 3)	a student / estudiante / etidyan a homemaker / ama de casa / fanm a volunteer at a school, park, hospi voluntario en una escuela, parque, volontŠ nan yon lek•l, yon pak, yon	tal or agency / hospital o agencia / n lopital, oswa yon ajans	51 27.9 53 29.0 20 10.9	
4)	DK, NA, RF / NS, NR, REH / PK,	NA, KA	59 32.2	

d. "Est usted en busca de trabajo? [sin empleo]	
	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Yes / Si / Wi No / Non	115 17.6 519 79.6
DK, RF / NS, REH / PK, RA	18 2.8
Are you:	
Es usted:	
	*****************
a student / estudiante / etidyan	98 15.0
	272 41.7 54 8.3
voluntario en una escuela, parque, hospital o agencia /	J <del>4</del> 6.3
volontŠ nan yon lek•l, yon pak, yon lopital, oswa yon ajans	220, 25 0
DK, NA, RF / NS, NR, REH / PK, NA, RA	228 35.0
How many children 15 years of age and under live with you?	******
"Cu ntos ni¤os/muchachos de 15 a¤os o menos viven con ustec	
Konbyen timoun ki gen laj 15 an oswa mwens k ap viv avŠk o	ou?
> 1335 0.7	
Does someone in your household own or lease a roadworthy c	
e e	
Eske gen yon moun lakay ou ki genyen oswa ki lwe yon mach pran lari?	in, yon kamyon, oswa yon motosiklŠt ki kab
Yes / Si / Wi	1127 62.4
	638 35.3
DR, RF / NO, REA / FR, RA	41 2.3
j j	******
	******
	######################################

1)	Yes / Si / Wi	233 12.9	
2)	No / Non	1534 84.9	
3)	DK, RF / NS, NR / NS, PK	39 2.2	
18.	Places tall me your family income last year?		
10.	Please tell me your family income last year? As I read these broad categories, stop me when I get to	the correct category	
****	**************************************		
18.	Digame por favor el ingreso anual de su familia el a¤o	pasado. Cuando lea	
	las categor; as me detiene cuando lea la que correspond		
****	***********		
18.	8. Tanpri di m konbyen k•b fanmi w fŠ ane pase? Pandan m ap li kategori sa yo, rete m lŠ m rive sou kategori ki k•rŠk la.		
1)	Less than \$15,000 / Menos de \$15,000 / Pi piti pase \$1.	5.000 205 11.4	
2)	\$15,000 to \$29,999 / \$15,000 a \$29,999	275 15.2	
3)	\$30,000 to \$34,999 / \$30,000 a \$34,999	139 7.7	
4)	\$35,000 to \$49,999 / \$35,000 a \$49,999	207 11.5	
5)	\$50,000 to \$74,999 / \$50,000 a \$74,999	227 12.6	
6)	\$75,000 to \$99,999 / \$75,000 a \$99,999	148 8.2	
7)	\$100,000 to 149,999 / \$100,000 a 149,999	83 4.6	
8)	\$150,000 or more / \$150,000 o m s / \$150,000 oswa pl	is 66 3.7	
9)	Refusal, DK, NS / Reh£sa, NR, NS / Refusal, DK, NS	Go456 25.2	
18a.	18a. Would you tell us whether your total household income is above or below \$24,000?		
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18a.	18a. "Nos podr¡a decir si el ingreso anual de su hogar es m s o menos de \$24,000?		
****	***************	***********	
18a.	Eske w ka di nou si total lajan fanmi w fŠ depase oswa \$24,000?	li pi piti pase	
1)	Below / Menos / Pi piti	63 13.8	
2)	Above / Mas / Depase	92 20.2	
3)	RF, DK / REH, NS / RF, DK	301 66.0	
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